FBIS DAILY REPORT

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WARSAW PACT POLITICAL COMMITTEE TO MEET IN WARSAW

AU120719 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0400 GMT 12 Apr 80

[Text] Next month in Warsaw, a jubilee session of the Warsaw Pact Political Committee will be held in connection with the 25th anniversary of its formation. Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, has sent an invitation to Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to participate at this celebration. As has been learned in Bucharest, the invitation has been accepted.

INTERCOSMOS WORKING GROUP MEETS IN WARSAW

LD152328 Warsaw PAP in English 1732 GMT 15 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 15 April, PAP--The Intercosmos permanent working group for space meteorology met in Warsaw today on its 13th session which is going to last 10 days.

The session will discuss research conducted by Intercosmos member countries in exploration of higher strata of the earth's atmosphere by space technology means, as well as the issues of reception, recording and processing of data.

The session will further discuss plans of Intercosmos countries' cooperation in cosmic meteorology till 1985.

BERLIN CONFERENCE COMMEMORATES WARSAW PACT ANNIVERSARY

AU171002 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Apr 80 pp 1-2

[Summary] A 2-day international scientific conference on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact began on Tuesday in Berlin. It is being attended by approximately 100 scientists from foreign policy and military-historical research institutes, other institutions of social sciences, and embassy representatives of all the Warsaw Pact countries, as well as by Dr Egon Winkelmann, head of the SED Central Committee Department for International Relations and Dr Kalus Willerding, deputy GDR foreign minister.

Dr Stefan Doernberg, director of the GDR Institute for International Relations, paid tribute to the historic significance of the pact and to the way in which it had fulfilled its tasks throughout the 25 years of its existence. "Its work represents a component, even a factor of the changes in the international balance of forces in favor of socialism and peace," he said, and went on to analyze the prospects for peace opened up by the Warsaw Pact and by the proposed conference on questions of military detente and disarmament in Europe.

K.J. Savinov from the diplomatic academy at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs said that historical experience had proved the correctness of the coordinated foreign policy of the Warsaw Pact states. Other speakers also underlined the pact's significance for the securing of peace.

GDR'S MEISSLER COMMENTS ON NATO MISSILE DECISION

DW170925 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1325 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Guenter Meissler commentary]

[Text] In West Europe, the discussion about NATO's ill-famed Brussels missile decision has intensified once again. Public calls for cancellation of this decision are growing louder and louder, and responsible politicians of governments and parties, too, have taken up the subject once again. Guenter Meissler comments on the current situation.

To begin with, let us recall the following: In December of last year the NATO Council of Ministers made a decision providing for the stationing of a new U.S. nuclear arms system, that is to say far-reaching medium range missiles called Pershing II and cruise missiles, the major part to be stationed on the territory of the FRG. In justifying the decision it was said that the Soviet Union had taken the lead in the field of this arms system, and that NATO consequently was compelled to watch this lead, meaning to close the arms gap. This justification was and is wrong, and the fathers of the Brussels decision were aware of this as well. What was really behind the decision, which was made under pressure from the United States, was nothing but NATO's attempt to achieve military superiority over the Warsaw Pact states with a view to intimidating and blackmailing the socialist countries.

It can be noted only in passing here that such attempts in the past have always turned out to have been built on sand. What served as a pretext for the abortive attempt this time was the replacement of the obsolete SS-4 and SS-5 systems in the western areas of the USSR with the new SS-20 medium-range missiles. This replacement process is a quite normal occurrence, customary in all armies of the world, which is carried out at certain intervals and which, in this specific case, has not changed in the slightest way anything in the military power ratio. On the contrary, the Soviet Union even declared explicitly that in the area referred to, both the number of launching pads as well as the strength of the nuclear charges had decreased during the past few years. In addition, the Soviet Union has expressed its willingness time and again to further reduce the number of nuclear arms carriers under the condition, to be sure, that no additional medium-range nuclear arms carriers are stationed in West Europe, because this would constitute a considerable change in the existing power ratio.

These are the facts, and to a growing degree those forces in the European public let themselves be guided by them. They demand the cancellation of the NATO decision and describe it as what it is in the last analysis, namely, a very poorly disguised and basically perfidious onslaught on the results of the policy of detente achieved during the past few years in Europe. One thing is indisputable: that progress in the field of political detente in the long run is possible only if it is complemented--be it only gradually and step by step--by the dismantling of military confrontation. This in turn can only occur on the basis of the approximate military balance which has emerged historically in Europe.

This state of affairs, by the way, is also admitted to a certain degree by Western politicians and statesmen when, in the currently intensified discussion on this set of problems, they talk of the need for preserving the military balance as a prerequisite for security and cooperation. To preserve the military balance is exactly what the Soviet Union desires. The Soviet Union threatens nobody through military superiority, which it does not lay claim to or strive for.

But, of course, it also does not want to see itself or its allies threatened. The new NATO decision, however, is an acute threat. Now, as before, the Soviet Union is ready for negotiations in this field, but it is entitled to expect that the implementation of this NATO decision, which is aimed unequivocally at military advantages, will be suspended. This expectation is understandable and justified. It is up to those Western statesmen, who rightly deplore the current situation in European policy, to comply with it.

HUNGARIAN PAPER ON LACK OF PROGRESS AT MBFR TALKS

AU171008 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 15 Apr 80 p 1

[Editorial: "After 20 Rounds"]

[Text] Twenty rounds of negotiations, 234 plenary sessions, several constructive compromise proposals by the socialist countries, and delaying tactics, a frequent changing of positions and putting questions concerning minutiae to the fore by the Western countries participating in the negotiations--these are the characteristics, after almost 7 years, of the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces.

The international atmosphere in which the 20th round of the series of negotiations took place was made even more complex than before by the standstill in the international detente process, a reemergence of the methods and manifestations from the arsenal of the cold war, and the unbridled anti-Soviet campaign that has developed in the past months. However, it is precisely the intensification of international tension that is a reason for both negotiating groups at the Vienna talks to make increased efforts to enable the talks to enter a constructive phase in the 7th year.

The comprehensive and compromising proposals submitted by the socialist countries in 1978 and 1979, as well as their new initiatives in the phase that has just ended now in April, would serve as a suitable basis for this. Both constructiveness and consideration for the Western negotiating partners' position are evident from the latest proposals. It is known that, in Vienna, the NATO countries do not accept the socialist negotiating partners' figures on the strength of their armed forces stationed in central Europe. Therefore, the socialist countries have now proposed that the countries directly participating in the Vienna talks should exchange numerical particulars, currently valid, on their armed forces stationed in the area, since the particulars established 4 years ago no longer reflect the reality today.

The Western countries have not replied to the proposal. Whereas the Warsaw Pact countries have not increased the complement of their armed forces in central Europe during the negotiations, indeed--as is generally known--the Soviet Union has begun a unilteral withdrawal of 20,000 soldiers and 1,000 tanks from the GDR, the negotiating participants responsible for the procrastination over the figures on personnel have initiated a modernization of the armament they are maintaining in central Europe.

The socialist countries will continue to strive for a reduction of the military potential accumulated in central Europe, while observing the fundamental principle of mutual security. However, to enable the negotiators to break the deadlock, a more constructive approach by the Western side would be required.

CSCE MEETING IN HELSINKI ENDS, COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

LD132215 Warsaw PAP in English 2200 GMT 13 Apr 80

["Peace Conference Ends in Helsinki"--PAP headline]

[Text] Helsinki, 13 April, PAP--A two-day meeting of representatives of the peace movement from the countries-signatories to Helsinki Final Act of the CSCE has ended on Sunday. It was devoted to a review of the current political situation on our continent and in other parts of the world and to the resulting necessity of further actions to serve detente and world peace, and especially halting the arms race. The all-Polish peace committee took an active part in the meeting. The Polish delegation was headed by T. Myslik.

Taking the floor during the plenary session he referred, among other things, to the Polish declaration on the preparation of societies for life in peace adopted by the 33rd session of the UN General Assembly. Tadeusz Myslik said that its resolutions would help to shape a worthy man of the twenty-first century of our era.

A final communique points to the fact that in accordance with Helsinki Final Act--the grand charter of peace adopted five years ago--political detente must be continuously deepened, extended and accompanies by military detente. The lack of progress in negotiations on disarmament and on curbing armaments, the development of new kinds of mass destruction weapons and the postponement of the ratification of SALT-II treaty by the U.S. Senate are also noted with much concern by the communique.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND Carries Communique

AU170945 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Apr 80 p 6

[Communique issued after 12-13 Apr Helsinki meeting of representatives of peace movements from the CSCE signatory states: "Our Goal: Securing Stable Peace--Representatives of Peace Movements From CSCE Countries Held Exchange of Views--Communique Published"]

[Text] A national congress of the Finnish peace fighters association took place in Helsinki on 12 and 13 April 1980. Peace movement representatives from the signatory states of the Helsinki Final Act held a fruitful exchange of views on this occasion, which was also attended by representatives of Finnish political parties and social organizations. The participants welcomed the message sent by President Urho Kekkonen, in which he states that the international situation gives rise to deep concern.

The representatives of the peace movements pointed to the positive results of the detente process, and emphasized their resolve not to surrender the results and prospects of the process of detente. An essential stipulation of the Helsinki Final Act states that the process of political detente must be deepened and expanded, and complemented by measures on military detente. Not all these hopes of the peoples of Europe and the world have come true.

The obstructive attitude at the negotiations on armaments limitation and disarmament, the development of the neutron bomb, NATO's long-term armament program, the systematic deferment of the ratification of SALT II, and especially NATO's decision in Brussels on the production of new nuclear weapons systems by the United States and their deployment in Europe, represent an insidious attack on the detente process. There is great concern about the aggravation of political and military tensions all over the world, especially in the Middle East.

The representatives of the peace movements from the CSCE countries are determined to actively support the noble goals of peace, detente and general and complete disarmament. In conformity with national and regional conditions, and in broad alliance with all peace-loving forces, they will organize all actions necessary to this end. Such actions could comprise:

--Stepping-up all measures directed against the arms race and at detente in the months from April to June 1980. The 35th anniversary of the end of World War II in Europe and the liberation from Hitlerite fascism should represent a highlight;

--Organizing a broad international protest movement linked with the demand for ratification of SALT II by the U.S. Senate, with a view to the meeting of NATO's nuclear planning group scheduled for May;

--Supporting the proposal for convening the conference on disarmament and military detente in Europe;

--Stimulating mass initiatives and regional actions against the deployment of new American mass destruction weapons in Western Europe and for the gradual elimination of nuclear and conventional weapons in Europe;

--Holding solidarity meetings of representatives of cities which suffered the most extensive destruction during the war;

--Organizing mass demonstrations, peace rallys and national and international seminars and meetings;

--Organizing petitions and letter actions in order to give weight to public opinion with the parliaments, governments and local authorities;

--Publication of advertisements of representatives of the population in newspapers and periodicals expressing their will for disarmament and peace;

--More active involvement of the mass media and the journalists in this struggle;

--Stepping up actions by the peace forces against the establishment of American military arsenals in northern Europe, and for the creation of a nuclear-free zone in this region;

--Mightier actions by the trade unions for halting the arms race and converting armaments production to peace production, against unemployment and inflation;

--Special activities for securing the full success of the CSCE follow-up meeting in Madrid, and for the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act in spirit and letter;

--Support for all measures promoting cooperation in the field of the economy, science, technology, culture and sports;

--Determined rejection of all attempts to boycott the Olympic games in July 1980 in Moscow.

All these activities will contribute to mobilizing the public opinion of our continent and other regions of the world for the World Parliament of Peoples for Peace, scheduled for September 1980 in Sofia. Owing to our joint efforts we are able to look back on a period of 35 years of peace. But this is not enough. Our goal remains unchanged: securing a lasting and stable peace in Europe and all over the world.

AFGHAN INSURGENTS INTENSIFY RESISTANCE AGAINST SOVIET TROOPS

AU171040 Tirana ATA in English 0925 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Tirana, April 17 (ATA)--The occupation army of the Soviet social-imperialists is meeting with mounting difficulties in Afghanistan due to the constant extension of the flames of the armed liberation struggle.

As it is reported by the communiques of the insurgent forces the attacks against military columns, military bases and garrisons, military and civil targets which are at the service of the Soviet occupation troops have been intensified recently.

It is reported of an armed attack against a Soviet military column close to Darra i Suf in the Samangan Province as a result of which hundreds of enemy soldiers were killed and wounded, tens of them were captured and more than 10 armoured cars were destroyed. Likewise, in the region of Kabul there have taken place frequent attacks by the insurgent forces. Such an attack was carried against the military base in Bagram near Kabul, where also the Soviet troops suffered heavy losses in troops and military material. Military actions have recently occurred on a broad scale by the insurgent forces also in other regions of Afghanistan.

KUZNETSOV, SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION VISIT TO BRAZIL DENOUNCED

AU171024 Tirana ATA in English 0921 GMT 17 Apr 80

["Ties Between the Soviet Social-Imperialists and the Dictatorial Regime of Brazil Keep Strengthening"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, April 17 (ATA)--A delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union is on a visit to Brazil during these days. As is known, last year the first Vice-Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of USSR V. Kuznetsov, paid a visit to Brazil to attend the ceremony of the dictator Figueiredo's advent to power.

The visits of the emissaries of Soviet social-imperialism in that country are an expression of the intensification of the ties and collaboration between Soviet social-imperialism and the Brazilian dictatorial regime. Brazil's numerous natural assets and the cheap labour power have augmented not only the neocolonialist ambitions of the USA, Japan, West Germany and of the other Western imperialist powers, which control the most important branches of the country's economy, but also those of the Soviet and Chinese social-imperialists who have entered in the struggle for markets and to plunder the natural resources. They are continuously intensifying the ties with the Brazilian dictatorial regime which savagely suppresses every manifestation of resistance towards its anti-people and antinational policy.

HOXHA RECEIVES GERMAN MARXIST LEADER AUST

AU162020 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee, received Ernst Aust, chairman of the Communist Party of Germany--Marxist-Leninist, and had talks with him at the AWP Central Committee headquarters. Ernst Aust was accompanied by Horst Dieter Koch, member of the party's Politburo. Opinions were exchanged during the meeting about problems pertaining to the international situation, the Marxist-Leninist communist movement and the consolidation of its unity in struggle against imperialism, social-imperialism and modern revisionism of all hues, as well as other issues of common interest to both parties. The talks took place in a very [word indistinct] and friendly atmosphere and were characterized by a complete unity of views on the matters discussed.

The meeting was also attended by Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary; AWP Central Committee member Foto Cami; and Piro Bita, director of the Foreign Directorate attached to the AWP Central Committee. During their stay in Albania, Comrades Ernst Aust and Horst Dieter Koch visited Vlore, Lushnje and Elbasan districts, where they met with numerous district party committee leaders and had talks with communists and cadres. The delegation has left Albania for home.

ZERI I POPULLIT URGES BETTER IMPLEMENTATION OF ECONOMIC LAWS

AU151225 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 11 Apr 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Become Acquainted With and Strictly Implement the Requirements of the Objective Laws of the Development of Our Economy"]

[Excerpts] The problems of economic development have assumed great importance because of the particular conditions of our country and the international situation under which our people are building socialism. We are building socialism in a small country, encircled by the capitalist and revisionist world, without any aid and credits from abroad, by self-reliance. The general characteristic of the first 4 years of the current 5-year plan, the Seventh AWP Central Committee Plenum stressed, reveals many-sided growth and continual development in every branch and sector of the economy, culture, defense and so on. In 1979, as compared with 1975, the overall industrial output increased by 28 percent; agricultural and livestock production by 15 percent; construction by 32 percent; goods sale by 15 percent and so on. Better results were achieved especially in 1979, during which the tasks of the plan were fulfilled more effectively than any other year of the 5-year plan. Although this was the first year without any aid and credits from abroad, industrial output, as compared with 1978, increased by 9 percent; agricultural production by 12 percent and the national income by 15 percent. We have had no growth rate of this kind in any of the years of the past decade. This growth rate is much higher than the rate of any other European country.

The final year of the Sixth 5-Year Plan is 1980. During the current year we should not only fulfill, but overfulfill all the tasks of the plan. As stressed by the Seventh AWP Central Committee Plenum, improvement of organization and management of the economy and the method and style of the performance of the party and all its instruments is the key factor for fulfillment of the economic tasks of the plan. What does upgrading the standard of management and organization and improving the method and style of work mean? It is a matter which, together with the continual perfection of relations in production, directly depends on the outlook of the people and their educational, cultural and technical-professional standard. The source of all the defects and weak points of our work lie either in the lack of adequate and proper political and ideological understanding of the set problems, or the technical and scientific inability of the people and the inadequate standard of culture, knowledge and professional training, or both, because in practice they go hand in hand. Therefore, in the final analysis, it is a matter connected with the education of the people.

The struggle against the alien manifestations of bureaucratic, liberal, bourgeois and petit bourgeois manifestations is not always waged with the required intensity, persistence and argumentation. Herein stems the defect in that the individual and collective responsibility for fulfilling defined tasks does not meet the required standard everywhere and the work of every individual worker is not always measured by results achieved in fulfilling the defined tasks, the fulfillment of the plan tasks.

Efforts to understand and implement the objective laws of the development of the economy do not tolerate spontaneity and campaigns. The party organs and organizations, activating also the state and economic instruments and mass organizations, should never consider such effort as a unique chapter. On the contrary, it should be developed concretely and directed with set objectives.

BCP TO PARTICIPATE IN PARIS EUROPEAN CP CONFERENCE

AU180800 Sofia ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME in Bulgarian 16 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] The BCP Central Committee received a letter from the PZPR Central Committee and the French Communist Party Central Committee in which they invite the BCP to participate in the meeting of the European communist and workers parties on peace and disarmament. The meeting will be held in Paris on 28-29 April 1980.

The BCP Central Committee Politburo has discussed the invitation and decided to accept it and send a BCP Central Committee delegation to participate in this important and timely meeting which will be a collective contribution of the fraternal parties to strengthening the unity of action of the peace-loving countries and to reducing the military danger in Europe as well as to lasting peace and to political and military detente on our continent.

PLANNING CHIEF ZAREV MEETS BAYBAKOV IN MOSCOW

AU170951 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Apr 80 p 6

[Text] Moscow, 14 April 1980 (BTA correspondent's report)--Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, met Nikolay Baybakov, USSR Council of Ministers deputy chairman and chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, in Moscow today.

They discussed questions concerning the implementation of the general scheme on specialization and production sharing between the Bulgarian People's Republic and the USSR up to 1990 and the coordination of the two countries' state plans for 1981-85.

ZHIVKOV ATTENDS CEREMONY COMMISSIONING JOINT SOVIET PROJECT

AU171055 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Summary] Today, near the town of Ikhtiman a further large Bulgarian-Soviet friendship project was ceremoniously commissioned. "The pig iron-casting combine's collective attending the celebration most cordially welcomed Comrade Todor Zhivkov." At a meeting held on the occasion, Nikolay Dyulgerov, first secretary of the Sofia Okrug Party Committee, opened the celebration and Toncho Chakurov, minister of machine building, delivered a speech. "Stoyan Karadzhov, chairman of the BCP Central Committee control-auditing commission; Nikita Tolubeyev, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria; and the ambassadors of the GDR, the Polish People's Republic and the CSSR, also attended the meeting."

The combine was built by the joint effort of Soviet and Bulgarian designers. More than 80 percent of the equipment was supplied by the Soviet Union while some other equipment was delivered by the CSSR and the GDR.

LEADERS RECEIVE DEPARTING IRANIAN AMBASSADOR

Meeting With Zhivkov

AU161614 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1530 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] On 16 April Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, received Dr Khosrow Qara'i, ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Bulgaria, in connection with his forthcoming final departure from the country. The meeting was attended by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs.

Talk With Todorov

AU162016 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] On 16 April Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Dr Khosrow Qara'i, ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Bulgaria, in connection with his final departure from the country.

DOYNOV RECEIVES CUBAN ACADEMICIAN, DISCUSSES COOPERATION

FL152114 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2101 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Wilfredo Torres, president of the Cuban Academy of Sciences, has been received by Ognyan Doynov, member of the BCP Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, with whom he discussed matters of interest regarding bilateral relations.

The Cuban official leaves for Moscow tomorrow to participate in the 23d CEMA meeting on scientific and technical cooperation.

LEADERS ATTENDS SYRIAN AMBASSADOR'S RECEPTION 17 APR

AU171957 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] A reception on the occasion of Syria's national holiday was given on 17 April at Sofia's Grand Hotel Sofia by 'Abd ar-Razzaq Shakir, Syria's ambassador to Bulgaria. The following persons attended the reception: Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Andrey Lukanov, Milko Balev; members of the government; deputy chairmen of the National Assembly; BCP Central Committee department heads; leaders of sociopolitical and mass organizations; scientific and cultural figures and chiefs and members of diplomatic missions accredited to Sofia.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON ALGERIAN FLN DELEGATION VISIT

AU131920 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Text] Sofia, April 13 (BTA)--The Bulgarian Communist Party (BCP) and the Algerian Front de Liberation Nationale (FLN) have voiced their concern over the straining of international tension resulting from the actions of imperialism and reaction.

The communique on talks between delegations of the two parties stresses their resolution to keep on working for detente, the strengthening of its positions, and for converting detente into a comprehensive and irreversible process. The communique stresses also the determination of the two parties to work for curbing the arms race and for the achievement of a general and total disarmament.

The two sides condemn the Camp David accords concluded under the auspices of the United States and the separate Egypt-Israeli treaty. They stand for a general and lasting solution to the Middle East problem with the participation of all parties concerned, the Palestine Liberation Organization included. The BCP and the FLN are of the opinion that just and lasting peace in the Middle East can only be achieved through the unconditional and complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the 1967-occupied Arab land and through granting the Arab people of Palestine their legitimate national rights, their right to founding an independent state of their own included.

"The representatives of the two parties pointed out that a stronger unity and concerted actions of all the Arab anti-imperialist forces are needed to win the just cause of the Arab peoples, as well as strengthened links of cooperation with the forces of peace and progress in the world and first of all with the socialist community countries" reads the communique.

The two delegations voice their anxiety over the tension in north-western Africa. They stress the necessity of a rapid solution to the Western Sahara problem through peaceful negotiations and with full respect for the right of the people inhabiting the territory to self-determination and independence in line with the decisions of the Organization of African Unity, the movement of the non-aligned and the United Nations Organization.

The representatives of the two parties regard the development of Bulgaro-Algerian relations as successful. They have also found that there still existed unexplored possibilities for the deepening of bilateral relations in all spheres of life.

Stressing the significance of the relations between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Front de Liberation Nationale for furthering the overall ties of friendship and cooperation between the two states, Bulgaria and Algeria have agreed to make interparty relations still brisker.

The delegation of the Algerian Front de Liberation Nationale headed by Mr Ahmed Ben Cherif, member of the Politburo of the party, paid a visit to Bulgaria April 8-12, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party. The two parties signed a 1980-1981 cooperation protocol.

BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS SPANISH CP ON ANNIVERSARY

AU170950 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Apr 80 p 1

[Text of BCP Central Committee greetings message to the Spanish Communist Party (PCE) Central Committee on its 60th anniversary]

[Text] The BCP Central Committee has sent the following telegram to the Spanish Communist Party [PCE] Central Committee:

Dear comrades, on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the PCE, the BCP Central Committee conveys to you, and through you to all Spanish communists, sincere, fraternal congratulations.

Your party was established in a new stage of the development of the international workers movement, under the influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution, under the conditions of an intensified class struggle taking place in Spain. The establishment of a proletarian party of a new type, which based its activities on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism--this was a turning point in the development of the Spanish workers movement.

Throughout the years that have elapsed since that time the heroic PCE covered a long and difficult path marked by numerous, glorious struggles. Throughout several decades the PCE operated under the oppression of reaction and under circumstances of merciless terror. The Spanish communists raised the banner of the struggle against facism and Francoism, and carried this banner through all sufferings and trials with manly courage. Under the extremely difficult conditions of illegal struggle, in the fascist prisons and in exile they accumulated great experience in the revolutionary struggle. A number of outstanding leaders of the Spanish and international workers and communist movement developed among them who played a great role in the growth of your party as a vanguard of the workers class and of the working masses in Spain.

The Bulgarian communists have feelings of sincere affection and respect for the PCE. We highly appreciate the struggle of this party against the anti-people's policy of the large capitalists and monopolists in defending the political, economic and social rights of the Spanish working people, for peace, democracy and social progress. We are convinced that the friendly relations existing between the BCP and the PCE will further develop and be intensified also in the future for the sake of our communists goals and ideals.

On the occasion of your festive jubilee, we wish you, dear comrades, even greater successes in your efforts to rally all democratic and progressive forces in your country, for a democratic, independent and peace-loving Spain, for the sake of a bright future for the Spanish people.

Long live the PCE!

May the friendship and cooperation between our two parties, between the Bulgarian and the Spanish peoples strengthen and develop!

ARMY LEADERSHIP MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF LENIN'S BIRTH

AU161840 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] On 16 April at Sofia's Central Army Club, a festive meeting devoted to Lenin's 110th birthday took place. Comrade Dobri Dzhurov; Col Gen Velko Palin, BCP Central Committee Military-Administrative Department head; Col Gen Atanas Semerdzhiev, first deputy minister of national defense and commander-in-chief of the Bulgarian People's Army general staff; Col Gen Kiril Kosev, head of the Main Army Political Administration; officers and soldiers as well as military attaches from the socialist countries accredited to Sofia.

Col Gen Mircho Asenov, deputy minister of national defense, spoke on Lenin's life and deeds.

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL SHIPBUILDING CONFERENCE--Varna, April 15 (BTA)--A shipbuilding conference of the representatives of Bulgaria, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Finland opened here today. Questions pertaining to the further specialization in the production of ship installations and scientific and technological cooperation in shipbuilding up to 1985 will be discussed at the conference. The contacts of CMEA and Finland in the field of shipbuilding are progressively expanding of late. Bulgaria exports to that country radiolocation stations and utilization boilers for the ships built there. Varna shipyard also built a 10,000-ton Eira coal-and ore-carrier for the Finnish Etela Suomi Vaiva. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 15 Apr 80 AU]

SYRIAN NATIONAL HOLIDAY CELEBRATION--On 15 April Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, took part in a celebration in Sofia marking the 34th anniversary of the establishment of the Syrian Arab Republic. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 15 Apr 80 AU]

DYULGEROV ACTIVITIES IN BLAGOEVGRAD--On 15 April in Blagoevgrad the 25th anniversary of the Pirin State Ensemble was celebrated. Comrade Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee secretary, attended the celebration. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 15 Apr 80 AU]

KUBADINSKI IN TURNOVO--On 16 April Veliko Turnovo's mass organizations' leaderships discussed matters pertaining to environmental protection and urbanization. The meeting was attended by Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 16 Apr 80 AU]

CHNOUPEK ARRIVES IN KUWAIT FROM SRI LANKA, HOLDS TALKS

LD161216 Prague CTK in English 1150 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Kuwait (CETEKA correspondent)--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek flew in here Wednesday on an official visit to Kuwait. He was met by Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah and other representatives.

Bohuslav Chnoupek told journalists after arrival that Czechoslovakia favours a just comprehensive settlement of the Middle East problem. This settlement must include Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab lands, the right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination, including the establishment of their own state, and the safeguarding of the rights of all nations and states in the area to [words indistinct] and secure life.

"All peace forces of the world must jointly counter the attacks against international detente, against stability, security and peace in the world," the minister said.

He voiced the conviction that the Czechoslovak-Kuwait talks will also contribute to a happy and peaceful future of nations.

Meeting With Counterpart

LD161428 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Shortly after his arrival in the Kuwaiti capital Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek was received today by heir apparent Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah. Minister Chnoupek conveyed greetings to him from Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal, which were cordially reciprocated by the Kuwait prime minister.

He then briefed the prime minister of the Kuwaiti Government in detail on Czechoslovakia's appraisal of the major questions pertaining to present international political developments with a view to the situation in Europe, the Near East, in South and southwest Asia and the liquidation of further hotbeds of international tension. Bohuslav Chnoupek spoke about the disarmament initiatives by the Warsaw Pact member states with a view to extending political detente also to the military sphere. He paid special attention to giving a detailed account of the principled stance of Czechoslovakia on the situation in the Near East and the possibilities of its just and lasting solution.

The Kuwaiti prime minister noted that both countries hold identical or very close views on many international problems and on the ways of solving them. He stressed that Kuwait also endorses the policy of detente, disarmament, the principles of peaceful coexistence and international cooperation, the struggle against colonialism and all forms of racial intolerance.

The two representatives noted with satisfaction that Czechoslovak-Kuwait relations, despite their relatively short history, have solid and stable foundations and are developing successfully in the common interest of both countries.

Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir then gave a luncheon in honor of Bohuslav Chnoupek. The Kuwait-Czechoslovak talks of the foreign ministers of the two states which followed concerned primarily topical questions of bilateral relations and major international political problems of mutual interest.

SOCIALIST COUNTRIES' JUSTICE MINISTERS HOLD CONFERENCE

AU171701 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Apr 80 p 2

[Unsigned report in the column "International Contacts": "The Ministers' Conference"]

[Text] Yesterday, a conference of the socialist countries' ministers of justice was opened in Prague. At the invitation of the ministers of justice of the Czech and Slovak socialist republics the negotiations are attended by delegations from the ministries of justice of the Bulgarian People's Republic; the Republic of Cuba; the People's Democratic Republic of Laos; the Hungarian People's Republic; the Mongolian People's Republic; the GDR: the Polish People's Republic; the Socialist Republic of Romania; the USSR; and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The conference is also attended by the following guests: the minister of justice of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the permanent secretary of the Ministry of Justice of socialist Ethiopia. The conference will discuss topical questions of the work of the participating states' ministries of justice and will assess the ministries' tasks in ensuring the protection of the rights and interests of minors.

In the afternoon of the same day the participants in the conference of the socialist countries' ministers of justice were received in the Hrzan palace by K. Laco, CSSR deputy premier.

RUDE PRAVO CALLS FOR COOPERATION OF EUROPEAN COMMUNISTS

AU171615 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Apr 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Communists and Europe"]

[Text] Toward the end of April the representatives of communists and workers parties of Europe will meet in Paris to exchange opinions on matters concerning the fight for peace, international detente and disarmament. The Czechoslovak communists have welcomed the initiative of the French Communist Party and PZPR to convene this meeting, and have accepted their invitation.

In the present uneasy international situation we consider it particularly necessary and urgent for the communists of all of Europe jointly to discuss what must be done so that all the positive things achieved in the past decade through detente and the development of cooperation between states with different social systems would not only be preserved for the nations of Europe, but also further multiplied.

Certainly this is not, and will not, be easy, because considerable obstacles have recently been erected on the path of endeavors aimed at detente and disarmament. The December decision of the supreme NATO pact bodies on the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles on the territory of West European states has considerably impeded the road toward halting nuclear armament, and the materialization of this decision would create a dangerous situation for all European NATO member-states to subordinate themselves to this U.S. policy are an attempt to cast Europe, too, back into the period of cold war. The U.S. hegemonist policy is also threatening peace in other areas of the world.

These facts are a warning, which concerns all communists in European countries.

At the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session Comrade Vasil Bilak pointed out that it is only thanks to the principled stand, prudence and calm of the Soviet Union that mankind is not losing hope that the policy of detente will continue: It is necessary to continue untiringly in the fight for preserving and continuing the detente, and against a return to the cold war. It is necessary to mobilize to the maximum all the forces that are alarmed by U.S. hegemonism and adventurism. The communist and workers movement, and above all the European movement, should also have a weighty say in the solution of this primary task.

We trust that the Paris meeting will surely voice this weighty word, because the expediency and effectiveness of the meetings of European communist and workers parties for achieving a common course in the efforts for peace and security have been proved already in the past. How can we fail to recall particularly the conference held in April 1967, on Czechoslovakia's Karlovy Vary territory, during which the European communists worked out and adopted the action program of creating a system of collective security in Europe, based on the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

At that time, toward the conclusion of the Karlovy Vary conference, Comrade Luigi Longo stressed that the communists are not claiming a monopoly in working out the peace program; on the contrary, their proposals are meant to represent a contribution to the discussion with other political forces, for creating a common platform of activity and struggle. In this context he said that the perspective set by the conference conclusions is a perspective of the unity of all popular forces--from communists to socialists, from Catholics to all people wanting peace--in the fight for a united Europe, for security and peaceful work.

There is no doubt that it was a realistic perspective that the Karlovy Vary conference had set up at the time. As is known, in the course of a few years all the main principles submitted by the European communists to the other political forces for discussion became incorporated in the treaties among European states, and also in the Final Act of the CSCE, which was signed by the top representatives of 33 European states, the United States and Canada.

True, the meeting of European communist and workers parties in Paris that is now being prepared will be held amidst a complicated international situation. In the second half of the sixties, the possibilities of detente began to be more broadly outlined, and particularly in Europe, the willingness to cooperate in peace was growing. Today the U.S. governmental circles are exerting pressure on the West European states to limit economic and political contacts with the socialist countries, to raise armament expenditures, to divert the West European states from the policy of detente and make them return to the cold war. This pressure is increasing every day, and this makes the Paris meeting of the communist and workers parties of Europe all the more urgent and unpostponable.

Nevertheless, for this meeting too, much of what Comrade Longo had said in Karlovy Vary still applies. Even today the communists neither can, nor want to, isolate themselves from other political forces. On the contrary: It is exactly because today it is more necessary than ever that all forces concerned about the peaceful future of Europe and wanting to contribute their initiative toward developing actions for halting feverish armament and continuing the policy of detente and peaceful cooperation of European states that nations should unite.

In the past years and decades the communists stressed, time and again, that efforts to consolidate peace and security cannot be merely a matter of diplomatic and state initiative of socialist countries, but that the broadest people's masses, both in the socialist and in the capitalist countries, must be drawn into these efforts. [paragraph continues]

It is the communist parties that should help, with their influence on the masses, to make the fight for peace the cause of all people.

The Berlin conference of European communist and workers parties, held in June 1976, recalled that these parties, together with other democratic and peace-loving forces, had played a decisive role in the political actions which had enabled the turn toward detente, toward the consolidation of security and cooperation in Europe. In the document that they adopted these parties committed themselves to continue actively working for a Europe of peace, cooperation and social progress, and to develop in this sense their international comradely, voluntary cooperation and solidarity.

Today this international, comradely, voluntary cooperation of European communist and workers parties in the interests of peace and security, and of the peaceful cooperation of all countries on our continent, is urgently necessary. That is why the CPCZ, like the majority of fraternal parties in Europe, welcomed the initiative of the French and Polish communists and will send its representatives to Paris.

We are convinced that, although certain European communist parties will not participate in this meeting, the meeting will be of extraordinary significance for the further development of the fight for peace and disarmament, for a further detente in Europe.

LENART RECEIVES REPRESENTATIVES OF COMMUNIST, WORKERS PARTIES

LD180930 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0300 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, received a group of representatives of the communist and workers' parties from Bulgaria, Guyana, Ireland, the United States and the USSR at the editorial offices of WORLD MARXIST REVIEW in Bratislava yesterday.

He briefed them on the major tasks of communists in Slovakia which are linked with the development of science, increasing the effectiveness of the activities of the scientific and educational base and the application of the latest findings of science and technology.

LENART RECEIVES USSR'S ENERGY OFFICIAL PETROSYANTS

LD171236 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, received in Bratislava today Andronik Petrosyants, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy.

They examined the fulfillment so far of the joint program for the peaceful utilization of nuclear energy and possibilities of deepening further mutual cooperation. They assessed positively above all the contribution of that cooperation, and the results achieved, in the construction of nuclear power stations V-1 and V-2 at Jaslovske Bohunice.

Andronik Petrosyants, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy, was also received by Slovak Deputy Premier Julius Hanus.

AFGHAN YOUTH OFFICIALS SIGN COOPERATION PROTOCOL, END VISIT

Protocol Signed

LD161150 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Miloslav Dockal, chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Union of Youth, and Burhan Ghiassi, first secretary of the Democratic Organization of Afghan Youth, signed a protocol on cooperation between the two organizations for 1980 and a joint communique in Prague today.

Among other things, the communique says that the Afghan delegation highly praised the help, support and solidarity of the Czechoslovak people and youth in the defense of the second stage of the April revolution.

Closing Interview

LD161152 Prague CTK in English 1746 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Prague--"We appreciate greatly the aid, support and solidarity in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, given to us by the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and the other socialist countries," First Secretary of the Democratic Organization of Afghan Youth Burhan Ghiassi said here at a press conference on Tuesday.

At the close of his visit to Czechoslovakia, he said that the Afghan youth organization will set up units to help maintain internal security, and work brigades to help farmers with the harvest. He disclosed that members of the organization took part in the actions to detain spies and counterrevolutionaries, and explain to the people the significance of the internationalist aid of the Soviet Union at a time when Afghanistan was threatened by counterrevolution.

BULGARIAN PARTY DELEGATION TOURS OSTRAVA AREA, DEPARTS

Tour of Plant

AU171645 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Apr 80 p 2

[Text] Ostrava, CTK--Yesterday [15 April] the delegation of the Committee for State and People's Control of the People's Republic of Bulgaria led by K. Trichkov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian People's Republic Council of Ministers and Committee for State and People's Control chairman, accompanied by F. Ondrich, minister-chairman of the CSSR's People's Control Commission, arrived in Ostrava for a 2-day visit.

During the meeting with M. Mamula, leading secretary of the CPCZ's North Moravian regional committee, the Bulgarian guests acquainted themselves with the results being achieved by the working people of the region in implementing the resolution of the 15th CPCZ Congress. In the Vitkovice iron works and Klement Gottwald engineering plant sector enterprise, they showed interest in the production program of this metallurgical combine and acquainted themselves with the activities of the factory People's Control Commission.

Departure 18 April

LD181002 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] A delegation of the Bulgarian Committee for State and People's Control, led by Krustyu Trichkov, candidate member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Politburo, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Committee for State and People's Control, today ended a visit to Czechoslovakia. The delegation was seen off at Ruzyne Airport by Frantisek Ondrich, minister-chairman of the People's Control Commission.

RUDE PRAVO MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF SPANISH CP

AU171417 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Apr 80 p 6

["JH"-signed article: "Sixth Years Since the Founding of the PCE"]

[Excerpts] When on 15 April 1920 the all-national assembly of the Socialist Youth Union of Spain, the only organization in the country that sided with the internationalists during the world war, convened in the House of the People in Madrid to establish the communist party, a new chapter began in the history of the hard-tested workers movement of the Iberian Peninsula. The Marxist Party immediately wrote on its shield the program of the "transition of semi-feudal and monarchist Spain to a democratic Spain, accessible to social progress...where the workers class will unite in a single, ravishing revolutionary current in the struggle for socialism."

It was no accident that Dolores Ibarruri, later on the chairwoman of the party and already known as La Pasionaria, joined the party, which identified itself with "the Russian socialists who established the Socialist Internationale."

A hard and, at the same time, heroic path was then opened before the young party, unmercifully persecuted by the monarchy of the House of Bourbon and, later on, by Primo de Rivera's police. Short periods of shaky legality alternated in its history with long periods of underground activities and persecution, so generously meted out by the young republic of the thirties, up to the elections of February 1936, in which the Popular Front was victorious.

The policy of the "great turnabout," which the party initiated in 1932 when it "put an end to opportunism and secretarianism and assumed a clear and resolute correct Marxist standpoint," achieved remarkable results. The party's membership increased and its influence penetrated broad strata of the workers and peasant class, civil servants and artisans, students and intellectuals and even socialist and anarchist workers, who began to see in it an important revolutionary force, the driving force of the Popular Front.

Fascism and Franco drove the party back to illegality. It was their declared goal to "put an end to communism within a short time." For almost 4 decades they had been devastating the party with persecution and executions on medieval garrotes.

In their fight against the hated fascist regime the Spanish communists displayed many examples of courage and heroism. The best daughters and sons of Spain sacrificed their lives for the sake of the interests of their people, displaying in those difficult struggles ardent patriotism and deep internationalism. Those best traditions of the communist movement nowadays in Spain are a living source of example and inspiration for thousands of Spanish communists, patriots and internationalists who carry on their struggle for democracy, peace and a socialist future of their country.

VACLAV DOLEZAL ANALYZES PRC POWER 'STRUGGLE'

AU171355 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Apr 80 p 6

[Vaclav Dolezal article, "China Nowadays; Tremors Without End"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] It is being claimed in Beijing nowadays that China has, in essence, already made the transition "from the stage of grave chaos to a situation characterized by the existence of leadership, order and direction and targets for the way ahead...." That at least is claimed in the official materials adopted recently by the Central Committee of the Maoist Party.

However, at the same time it is admitted that China is facing immense and complicated problems in the economic sphere, where it is necessary to work out "a long-range program of the development of the national economy" and to establish an economic system. Emphasis is being placed on the necessity of solving "serious questions of the state's and the party's political life" as well as a number of "serious questions of ideological and theoretical nature in the interest of developing and strengthening the political situation of stability and cohesion...." All these problems are to be solved "without delay, as early as possible," apparently at the earliest (12th) congress, which will reportedly take place this year and thus considerably earlier than designated by the party's statutes (August 1981).

The Struggle for Mao's Succession

To find an answer to a number of questions raised by the present situation in China it will probably be necessary to consider, above all, facts from the recent past.

After Mao's death (9 September 1976) and the arrest of the Gang of Four (6 October 1976) most of the key positions in the Maoist apparatus were in the hands of the group whose representatives in the CCP leadership were Hua Guofeng (the official successor of Mao Zedong) and Wang Dongxing (the former commander of Mao's bodyguards). Characteristic of this group was an orthodox approach to the "ideas of Mao Zedong."

The group of old officials led by Deng Xiaoping (who was deprived of all his functions in 1976) launched an offensive immediately after the arrest of the Gang of Four. Its goal was Deng's rehabilitation and his return to all the posts he had held. This attack was so vehement and forceful that Hua, Wang and their followers considered it essential to summon the party's 11th congress ahead of schedule in order to have their positions officially strengthened before Deng's group gained a dominating position.

Deng's group was, of course, absolutely dissatisfied with the results of the 11th congress and the power struggle thus continued, even though in more covert forms. In the course of 1978 and 1979 Deng and his followers succeeded in ousting the representatives of Hua's and Wang's group from a number of low and middle-level posts in the state, party and military apparatus and thus in strengthening their positions there.

The situation in China toward the end of last year and at the beginning of this year was characterized by the PEOPLE'S DAILY in an article published at the end of February as follows: "...The political situation of stability and cohesion is only in its initial stage.... This situation has become consolidated. It is still affected by destabilizing factors [sentence as published]."

Among the "destabilizing factors" were, in particular, the persistent political-ideological influence of the Gang of Four," manifested, above all, in a sceptical approach or even open disapproval by orthodox Maoists of Deng's program of four modernizations. At the beginning of this year it was becoming increasingly clear that the moment when the group of "veterans" led by Deng would deliver a blow in the highest party leadership to those "mentally akin to the Gang of Four"--the orthodox Maoists--was approaching rapidly.

What Deng Pursues

One of the most significant domestic political events of the first quarter of this year was in this respect the elimination of four members of the Central Committee Politburo (among them Wang) from all party and state posts and the election of Deng's closest allies (Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang) as members of the Politburo's Standing Committee.

A number of additional organizational measures within the framework of the Maoist apparatus has created a situation that has strengthened the positions of Deng and his followers--not only in the party apparatus, but also in the state machinery and in the army. These measures have made Hua practically a functionary, whose activity will be controlled by an apparatus made up of Deng's people. Hua will apparently become a mere nominal leader of the Maoist party. Moreover, Deng has forced Hua to part with his role as the "continuer of Mao Zedong's work."

For quite some time now in China no one has been recalling the words Mao allegedly meant for Hua: "When the administration of things rests in your hands, I am at peace." Apart from that Hua was officially instructed to recall (at the last session of the national people's congress) some basic instructions of the "great helmsman" such as that "the socialist society shows features of class antagonism," that "struggle within the party is inevitable," that "cultural revolutions will inevitably be repeated every 6 to 8 years" and so forth. All this has seriously shaken Hua's authority among orthodox Maoists both in the center and in the provinces.

Deng and his group are striving to include in the new statutes to be approved at the 12th party congress that principle on "the unacceptability of the actually existing practice that the functionary holds his office until he dies." The frequency with which the Chinese press has recently been emphasizing the "outstanding administrative abilities" of Zhao Ziyang, one of Deng's closest followers, is also striking. Some foreign observers expect on the basis of those indications that precisely this "new man"--Zhao--could replace Hua as head of the Chinese Government in the foreseeable future. He belongs to the younger generation in the leadership (born in 1919), joined the CCP in 1938, was elected Central Committee member at the 10th congress (1969), and candidate Politburo member at the 11th congress. Before joining the central organs he was first secretary of the party committee in the Sichuan Province.

The second of Deng's "new men"--Hu--has become secretary general of the Maoist Party's Central Committee. He is 4 years older than Zhao (born in 1915) and is known in the public primarily as former longstanding secretary of the Chinese Youth Union. In the period of the so-called cultural revolution he was removed as follower of Liu Shaoqi.

Who Is Served by the Rehabilitation

One of the central questions being discussed in the Chinese domestic political scene is the rehabilitation of Liu Shaoqi, former PRC chairman [title as published], deputy chairman of the CCP Central Committee and member of the Politburo's Standing Committee. [paragraph continues]

As is known, the CCP Central Committee has called the decision of October 1968 "to expel Liu Shaoqi forever from the ranks of party members and to remove him from all posts in the party and outside it" absolutely erroneous and as lacking any substantiation. It was decided to "restore the good name of Comrade Liu Shaoqi as a great and proletarian revolutionary and one of the major leaders of the party and the state..."

What does Liu's rehabilitation bear out?

First of all it confirms the full justification of the criticism of past mistakes in China's domestic policy, such as mass reprisals, the so-called great leap or the so-called cultural revolution raised for years by the international communist movement, levelled at Maoists.

Secondly, Liu's rehabilitation--which the Chinese people have undoubtedly received with gratitude--is exploited for specific power interests, just as was his condemnation.

Why does Deng need the officially so much proclaimed rehabilitation of Liu? Above all, it is necessary to realize that in spite of 10 years of intensive attacks on Liu in the course of the "cultural revolution" his name is still remembered by the Chinese people as the name of the man who made a considerable contribution to the victory of the revolution and to the building of socialism in China. The nation also remembers very well that his closest collaborators were Deng, Chen Yun, Peng Zhen, Hu and many others who--like him--were persecuted at the time of the "cultural revolution." Later on they were rehabilitated and returned to important party and state posts. By calling Liu "a great Marxist and proletarian revolutionary" the initiators of this rehabilitation are trying to pose as Marxists and revolutionaries themselves.

Apart from this, the present "program of regulation" of the national economy, which is to create conditions for the implementation of the "four modernizations" is similar to the program of "regulation" of the national economy at the beginning of the sixties (what was involved at that time was the elimination of the tragic consequences of the policy of the "great leap" and of the creation of "communes" in the countryside. This policy was imposed on the country by Mao Zedong and his orthodox followers. Chen Yun, Deng and a number of other officials, many of whom again hold high-level posts, participated, in addition to Liu, in preparing the program at that time. The present program of the "regulation" of the national economy is thus seemingly illuminated by the authority of such a significant personality as was Liu and the fact that those officials who took part in the elaboration and implementation of the former program are also behind the present program is intended to convince the masses of the possibility of a successful realization of the present "program of regulation" of the national economy.

Liu's rehabilitation is also obviously intended to create the impression that those who restored his good name will also eliminate all the other wrongdoings of the time of the "cultural revolution." Deng and his group suppose that the creation of such feelings could considerably expand the ranks of their followers because there are millions in the country who are still waiting for justice to be restored and for their name, sullied during the "cultural revolution," to be cleared.

New Masks for Maoism

And, finally, Liu's rehabilitation is designed to demonstrate not only before the Chinese people but before the whole world that the leading representatives who are currently assuming power are honest and respectable people who respect reality, are not afraid to speak out frankly about mistakes and are striving to correct them. It is characteristic that this happens in the name of "the restoration of the real form of Mao Zedong's ideas."

The political line of the present Beijing leadership is, in fact, an attempt to camouflage the essence of Maoism, to impute all of Mao's crimes against the people and the party to Lin Biao and the Gang of Four. It is constantly being claimed that Lin Biao and the Gang of Four "took advantage of the mistakes committed by the party in the course of the cultural revolution." Maoism should thus receive a more attractive mask.

There is nothing new in this approach of Deng and other leading officials to Maoism; even in the past they declared officially more than once that "Mao Zedong's ideas were and will remain an ideological compass" because they are "A system of views embodying the historical experience and collective wisdom of the CCP."

The report of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium at the 15th session of the CPCZ Central Committee stressed that we must not let ourselves be deceived by the present maneuvers of the Beijing leadership, be it the criticism of the so-called great cultural revolution or of the so-called great leap or the rehabilitation of some CCP representatives who fell into disgrace when Mao Zedong was still alive. IT IS, IN ESSENCE, A MATTER OF CLEANSING MAOISM OF EXTREMES AND PRIMITIVISM," the report of the CPCZ Central Committee presidium stresses. THE CORNERSTONE OF (MAOIST) POLICY REMAINS ITS ATTITUDE TO THE SOVIET UNION, TO REAL SOCIALISM, TO THE WORLD REVOLUTIONARY PROCESS.

The present Beijing leadership continues to strive to preserve the original foundations of Mao's line, that is nationalism, great power chauvinism, hegemonism and anti-Sovietism. Nowadays Mao's expansionist policy is being shamefully camouflaged by some peace-loving slogans (but the threats to teach the Socialist Republic of Vietnam "a new lesson" continue.)

When we look at the developments in the Chinese leadership from this viewpoint we see that the successors of Mao Zedong have not learned anything from the recent past, from the failure of the path to which precisely Maoism led the Chinese policy astray. And he who forgets the past runs the risk of having to relive it, in one form or another. Part of this past are the constant tremors of the domestic political scene called forth by power struggle, first of Mao and then of his successors. Where is the end of these tremors? For the time being it is hard to tell. The end of the power struggle in China is not in sight.

TRADE UNION OFFICIAL RELEASED FROM OFFICE 'AT OWN REQUEST'

AU152049 Prague PRACE in Czech 12 Apr 80 p 3

[Excerpt] The 13th meeting of the Auditing Commission of the Central Trade Union Council took place on Thursday in the new Red October recreation center of the revolutionary trade union movement in Stare Splavy. The meeting was chaired by M. Kalman, the commission's chairman. The Auditing Commission of the Central Trade Union Council released J. Travnicek, at his own request, from the position of deputy chairman of the Auditing Commission of the Central Trade Union Council. It elected J. Horky, chairman of the Auditing Commission of the Czech Trade Union Council, first deputy chairman of the Auditing Commission.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY DECLARATION ON TRADE UNIONS ANNOUNCED

AU152100 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Apr 80 pp 1,4

[Text] On the basis of the proposal submitted by Federal Assembly deputies-functionaries of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement [RTUM], the deputies adopted at the 15th joint session of the Federal Assembly chambers, held on Wednesday, 9 April 1980, a "Federal Assembly Declaration on the General Declaration on Trade Union Rights".

The declaration reads:

The CSSR Federal Assembly has welcomed the "General Declaration on Trade Union Rights," approved by the ninth world trade union congress, as a significant document expressing the aims for the fight, the common activity and the solidarity of trade unions throughout the world, so that they can freely and creatively develop their mission in the gradual establishment of a world order in which social uncertainty and all and any forms of man's exploitation by man will be eliminated and in which the working people will achieve a full implementation of their rights, including the basic right to work and live a happy life in peace.

Proceeding from the basic principles of this document, the Federal Assembly again assessed the guarantees of trade union rights and the manner of their protection and implementation in the CSSR's internal legislation.

It states that in the CSSR the highest human right--the right for everybody to have work corresponding to his state of health and his abilities--is fully ensured. During the past 35 years of the CSSR's peaceful development, unemployment has become an unfamiliar term, both in clear-cut and in concealed form. The working people are guaranteed remuneration for work achieved, according to its quantity, quality and social significance without any discrimination, as well as the right to be provided with safety and health protection in work, the right to leisure and relaxation after work, and to free medical and hospital care.

The uniform RTUM, as a voluntary organization of the ruling workers class and other working people, holds a significant place in our socialist political system. The Federal Assembly states with full responsibility that the trade unions' decisive rights and freedoms are insured by the socialist social system and safeguarded by the legal code.

A number of provisions of the basic law--the CSSR's Constitution, and particularly its Article 5 and Chapter II--anchor the right of trade unions and working people to comprehensively and actively participate in the life of the society and the state; the right of freedom of speech, in word and press; the right to assemble freely and to freely hold processions and manifestations; the right of personal immunity and the immunity of homes, the secrecy of mails, the secrecy of transported communications and the right of free residence.

The principles contained in the CSSR's Constitution are developed in a number of other legal regulations. Law No 74/1973 Reg. confirmed the principle that, in the CSSR, the trade unions develop their activity freely and without acts of interference and control by state bodies. The setting-up of RTUM organizations and bodies, the RTUM statutes and the measures adopted according to them are not subject to registration or approval by the state.

Law No 37/1959 Reg., which provided a legal expression for the significant resolution of the Fourth All-Trade Union Congress on the RTUM factory committees, has given a mandatory seal to the political and legal position of trade union bodies and their role in relationships with economic and state bodies, and has thus become the foundation both for developing mutual cooperation and collaboration and for the decisionmaking of RTUM's factory committees in matters concerning the working people's interests as defined by law.

The labor code as the basic code of working people, which was worked out on the RTUM's initiative, formulates--among the basic principles--the principle of the RTUM's participation in relations in the field of labor legislation. [paragraph continues]

It projects this principle in its individual provisions, which guarantee the trade unions' mission to act on behalf of working people's collectives, to represent their interests and to see to their economic, social and cultural development.

On the basis of legal authority, the RTUM and its bodies participate in the compilation, implementation and control of the fulfillment of national economy plans on all management levels on an all-social scale, in every branch and in individual enterprises and plants. The freedom of conducting collective negotiations and of concluding collective contracts is fully assured. In all decisive matters concerning the working people's interests, the trade union bodies are entitled, in harmony with socialist democracy, to express their stances and recommendations. In numerous matters concerning important working people's life and legal certainties, the trade unions are provided with the right of joint decisionmaking. Without their agreement the measures adopted by economic managements are legally ineffective. The trade unions execute social control over the safety and health protection at work and over adherence to regulations concerning labor legislation, including regulations on wages and those on the regulation of labor force. They administer our health insurance and have extensive authority in the sphere of social insurance, which is expressed particularly in the law on health insurance No 54/1956 Reg.; in the formulations of later regulations and implementation directions; as well as in law No 121/1975 Reg. on social insurance.

The trade unions' participation in the creation, implementation and control of regulations in the field of labor legislation and other norms concerning important working people's interests--especially their economic, production, working, wages, health, cultural and social conditions--is thus fully ensured. The trade union bodies deal with, and decide on, labor conflicts. All measures mentioned above prove that the RTUM's authority and social influence go beyond the basic demands formulated by the WFTU's "General Declaration on Trade Unions' Rights."

The necessary material conditions are also ensured for the implementation of these broad rights. The materialization of these rights is guaranteed by the trade unions' cooperation with state bodies which, in their own activities, respect the trade unions' rights and support the trade unions' activities. This is made possible by the fact that, in the socialist society, in the country in which the power lies in the hands of the working people who are rallied in the broad national front and recognize the CPCZ's leading role, there exist no antagonistic conflicts between the state and the trade unions.

Thus the trade union movement in the CSSR has all the legal, material and other necessary prerequisites for materializing all the principles contained in the "General Declaration of Trade Union Rights."

The Federal Assembly attributes great weight to the legislative insurance and realistic application of the principles of the "General Declaration of Trade Union Rights". It devoted great attention to their being anchored in the CSSR's law regulations and, in its control and initiative activities, it sees to it that they are comprehensively and consistently adhered to. On this occasion the Federal Assembly calls upon all economic executives of all grades to deepen their legally stipulated and active cooperation with the trade union bodies because this is the path toward consistently ensuring the economic and social tasks, toward enhancing the effectiveness of production and further expanding socialist democracy.

In the same way that it is taking care of insuring the rights of working people and trade unions in the CSSR, the CSSR's Federal Assembly is appealing to the parliaments and legislative bodies throughout the world to establish realistic conditions for implementing the noble aims of this WFTU declaration, so that the trade unions' rights will not be restricted or suppressed, so that the trade unions will not be subjected to the pressure of power bodies, and so that their tasks and rights will be respected.

The maintenance and consolidation of world peace is the basic prerequisite for safeguarding and further developing trade union rights. That is why the CSSR's Federal Assembly expresses the conviction that the just fight of the working people of the whole world--whose peace perspectives are formulated and pushed through by the Soviet Union, the socialist community and other peace-loving forces--will yield positive results; that the progressive trade unions throughout the world will play a significant role in the battle against the endeavors of the most reactionary forces of imperialism to disrupt peaceful coexistence and aggravate the international situation; and that they will actively support the peace proposals for international detente, disarmament and peaceful coexistence and cooperation.

TRADE UNION'S ROLE IN NEW MANAGEMENT SYSTEM DISCUSSED

AU161400 Prague PRACE in Czech 12 Apr 80 pp 1,3

[Article by Ladislav Jasik, secretary of the Central Trade Union Council: "Trade Unions and the System"]

[Excerpts] The revolutionary trade union movement fully supports, as declared at the seventh plenary session of the Central Trade Union Council [URO], the measures designed to perfect the system of planned management of the national economy and will participate with all its might in their gradual implementation. The "complex of measures" is in harmony with the innermost interests of the workers class and other working people. It focuses--as stressed in the resolution of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government--on improving the quality of planning, on increasing the effectiveness of economic incentives, on perfecting the organization of the production-technological base, on improving the standard of managerial work and on intensifying the participation of the working people in management--all this with the objective to generally improve our economy's performance and to raise production effectiveness and quality as a prerequisite to developing the living standards and strengthening the social security of our citizens.

The perfected system of planned management creates for the individual branches and economic production units, but also for collectives and individuals, economic conditions enhancing their innovative search for ways and methods of raising the productivity, quality and the thriftiness of work. Trade unionists cannot but welcome such endeavors.

In implementing those and other tasks it is necessary to constantly bear in mind the warning uttered by CPCZ Central Committee Secretary General Gustav Husak at the 15th session of the CPCZ Central Committee that the practical implementation of the "complex of measures" will require the overcoming of outdated views and approaches, routine and inertia. Yes, not everyone will applaud the new elements. The perfected system will not suit complacent people, especially slovenly, lazy and conservative people. It introduces stricter criteria for evaluating the quality of managerial activity and the results of enterprises and plants, sheds a sharper light on the work of each individual and demands the fulfillment--and not a masterly substantiation of non-fulfillment--of tasks.

The changes and the exactingness connected with them will inevitably call forth conflicts, as CSSR Premier L. Strougal has correctly warned. The conflicts taking place will be primarily between honest and slovenly work, between good and poor management, between group and social interests, between consignees and suppliers and so forth. One cannot be opportunistic, dodge the problems and transfer their solution to others in order to remain "nice and good." In many a case it will be necessary to honestly assess the situation and to say frankly "you will have to work harder to maintain your wages" or "we have not fulfilled the plan and thus cannot expect any allocations to our funds." Thus what matters is not the agreement with the "complex of measures" in declarations but a political struggle for its implementation.

An even more topical task of the trade unions will be to forestall the emergence of conflicting situations, especially by asserting good-quality work of the people and efficient production, enhancing work discipline, taking care of and satisfying the real social, housing, cultural and medical needs of the working people and by reacting flexibly to their suggestions and critical remarks.

Our weakness, a weakness which we must get rid of resolutely, is our failure to take sufficient advantage of the great wealth of the people's initiative. New technology and progressive experiences are spreading at a snail's pace.

That applies, for instance, in the new circumstances, to the application of the Zlobin method of the brigades' financial autonomy. In this method the collective is entrusted with the planned volume of material, machinery, costs, and the wage fund as well as the planned period for the realization of the project and seeks a rationalization of work so as to achieve the greatest possible effect. This means that savings of materials, time and wage funds--part of which comes back in the form of bonuses--must become a matter of course. Today the opposite is true. The construction organizations correctly say that "Zlobin angers the director" [a pun on the Czech word "zlobit," to anger someone] and the overwhelming majority of collectives do not, therefore, apply the method. But that is not the only reason: Another reason consists of insufficient political-organizational and ideological-educational activity of basic trade union organizations.

The URO and the CSSR Government are preparing a number of important documents on the organization of international socialist competition, counter planning, joint pledges aimed at achieving top quality of final products, development of the movement of innovators and inventors in the Seventh 5-Year Plan and so forth. The procedure applied by those trade union and economic bodies that does not wait until the statewide regulations are issued but immediately seizes the initiative and starts to improve the quality of the forms of the working people's participation in the management of production will be correct.

The trade union organizations in plants and the trade union movement as such cannot regard with indifference when more is paid out in wages than is actually produced. Such a phenomenon results not only in inflation but in depreciation of our currency. Wages and bonuses that are not based on honest work and egalitarianism in remunerations do not mobilize anyone, support disorder, give preference to slovenly workers and nonfulfillers of tasks as a consequence, undermine work discipline and generate a feeling of being wronged and dissatisfaction among people who deliver honest work. The trade unionists must make efforts not only to eliminate egalitarianism and assert differentiation in remuneration but also to introduce order into performance norms and update them constantly according to improvements in the technological standard of production in order to achieve objective criteria for evaluating the quantity and quality of work.

The trade union bodies starting with URO and the central committees of the trade unions and ending with the shop stewards will be linking the gradual implementation of the "complex of measures" with a consistent and creative application of the Leninist style and method of work. [paragraph continues]

It will be primarily a matter of increasing the trade unions' ability to carry out projects, of organizing the creative powers of millions of people, of enhancing a vivid ideological influence on and waging a political struggle for their minds so as to make them understand our party's policy, and to make them endorse it and implement it in everyday practice. We can express the conviction that under the CPCZ's leadership the revolutionary trade union movement, together with state and economic organs, will honorably fulfill its important share in the tasks it is facing because it will rely on our outstanding brigades of socialist labor, and on the absolute majority of our diligent and talented working people.

COAL MINING PROBLEMS, SOLUTIONS EXAMINED

AU171445 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Apr 80 p 1

[Editorial: "What We Have..."]

[Excerpts] In their resolutions the 14th and 15th CPCZ Congresses both oriented our attention toward utilizing our own resources and reserves for developing our national economy.

Apart from the small reserves of natural gas uncovered up to now, and the small amount of crude oil and water power available, our wealth in this sphere lies (except for uranium ore) particularly in coal.

And it is toward coal, toward the most sensitive sector in the national economy, that the enemies of our state and of the socialist system--Sik and company--directed their attack a decade and a half ago. To this very day the Kladno miners recall with indignation the insult hurled at them at that time by deputy premier O. Sik. During negotiations at the CPCZ district committee he stated that, allegedly, it would be far cheaper for our republic to send the Kladno miners on a life-long paid vacation than to let them extract coal. The East Bohemian coal basin, too, has had memories of those times; the Zdenek Nejedly mine and other mines, too, were to have been closed down, for reasons of "profitability," and because of this, up to 2,000 highly qualified people in the mining professions were gradually dismissed. Today they are being sought with very, very great difficulties, because the Zdenek Nejedly mine is being expanded and not phased out. The situation in other coal mines, both deep and surface extraction ones, was no better.

As regards coal: The addition of a new facility for extracting coal lasts, from the first reports of favorable geologic conditions up to bringing the coal to the surface, at least 15-20 years. This is the case, for instance, with the future anthracite mine near Slany. Last year its foundation stone was laid, and coal extraction will begin by 1996. That is why we are feeling the effects of the amateurism, or rather the intentional and malicious decision of that pseudo-economist [Sik] to this very day.

Smooth coal extraction requires annual investments of billions. In fact, this year extraction is to increase to 124.4 million tons; 96.3 million tons consist of brown coal and lignite. The coal industry is becoming increasingly demanding. We must search for coal in increasingly deeper strata, under increasingly difficult and complicated geological conditions.

This year the means invested by our society in coal extraction will amount to Kcs6,301 million; 2,781 million of this falls on construction work, the rest on machinery and equipment. The total increase of primary fuel-power resources will total 2.9 million tons of standards fuel. That means about a 2.8 percent increase, compared with last year.

Most means and facilities are concentrated on our largest, developing brown-coal basin, the North Bohemian basin, because the satisfaction of our national economy's needs in electric power depends to a large extent on how we cope with all work in this basin. Of extreme urgency is the need to improve the situation particularly in the present lagging removal of the overburden, especially in the Maxim Gorkiy super mine and the Czechoslovak Army mine. The fact is that, in the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the state of coal reserves prepared for mining is developing unfavorably. Whereas in 1975 in the North Bohemian brown coal basin the coal reserves that had been extracted amounted to 27.6 million tons, last year this figure dropped to 22 million tons. For the same reasons 5 years ago only 400,000 tons of coal were extracted in the "maxim" mine, instead of the planned 8.5 million tons; and this year only 6 of the originally planned 15 million tons of coal will be extracted there. In order to supply our electric power stations, gas workers, the chemical industry and households with the necessary amounts of coal, coal extraction had to be stepped up in the other mines, particularly in the Sokolovo basin. Were this course to continue, the reserves in this basin would be exhausted sooner than envisaged, and later we would lack coal for the local electric power station and gas works. This is the reason why all tasks in the fulfillment of planned investments in the North Bohemian brown coal basin must be fulfilled to the last item.

The workers are fighting problems not only in the surface, but also in deep extraction mines. There, too, a certain role in the fulfillment of the extraction plan is played by preliminary preparation work and by the equipment of miners with modern extraction and transport technology, coal plows, combines, transporters, hydraulic steel supports and so forth. Apart from the Ostrava-Karvina basin, which has the most problems due to its size, (for instance the lag in the construction of the Darkov mine), we must not forget about the mines with smaller capacities and coal reserves, such as the mines belonging to the anthracite basin in Kladno or mines belonging to the sphere of the coal and lignite mines economic production unit in Prievidza.

The urgent demand for the fulfillment of absolutely all parts of the capital construction plan will require in the coal and lignite mines unit, too, the closest and best cooperation between supplier organizations and the investor. From our own fuel power resources this year we will cover slightly more than 60 percent of our needs; the rest we must ensure from imports. That is why the question is not whether we should utilize our own domestic fuel resources, but how to ensure in the speediest and best way the satisfaction of fuel and power needs from our own resources to the highest possible extent.

'EXTRAORDINARY EVENT' IN URANIUM MINE REPORTED

AU171341 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Apr 80 pp 1,2

[Vlastimil Sedlak report: "Results of Political Work in the Uranium Mines in Dolni Rozinka; The Miners' Exemplary Feats"]

[Excerpts] Dolni Rozinka, 14 April--The entire first quarter [1980] was marked by considerable tension among the workers of the uranium mines enterprise in Dolni Rozinka: Will the extraction plan be fulfilled or not?

A Show of Resoluteness

There is never a lack of extraordinary events, and one such event in January [1980] affected the working place in Dolni Rozinka also. [paragraph continues]

Although nobody was injured, nevertheless an extraction shortfall of several days occurred. In such a situation the attitudes of individuals and whole collectives come to the fore. This time the communists from the all-plant party committee immediately issued an appeal to the enterprise employees to help master the considerable shortfall in extraction. Shortly after, the pledges from collectives of socialist labor brigades from all the mines began coming in. On the whole, 71 brigades and competing collectives, and on top of that 51 employees from the sector of construction, assembly work, responded to the appeal. They were not mere declarations of intentions, absolutely not, because by the end of January the enterprise could report the fulfillment of the state extraction plan.

SLOVAK CHEMICAL ENTERPRISE IMPLEMENTS NEW ECONOMIC RULES

AU171740 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Apr 80 p 2

[Article by Viera Tevecova: "The Slovak Chemical Industry Is Also in Accordance With the Set of Measures; A More Demanding Approach to More Demanding Tasks"]

[Summary] The rising prices of raw materials and the inflationary tendencies of the world markets have become one of the key inducements for the Slovak chemical industry sectors to begin searching for ways to stabilize the balance of payments. At a recent meeting of the ranking personnel of the Slovchemia economic-production unit, its Director General Eng Jan Matis noted that the growth of the prices of basic raw materials on the nonsocialist markets will increase the costs of the Slovak chemical industry's enterprises by almost Kcs500 million this year alone. These costs will have to be met by making exports more effective. That task was mentioned at the 14th CPCZ Central Committee session and is incorporated in the set of measures aimed at perfecting the country's system of management.

In that respect the Slovchemia economic-production unit took the first successful steps last year when it fulfilled the deliveries to the socialist markets and exceeded the planned tasks to the nonsocialist countries by Kcs680 million.

Last year the aforementioned problems pertaining to the imports of raw materials from the nonsocialist countries were aggravated by serious difficulties connected with lagging capital construction, a matter that caused delays in putting new production lines into operation in several enterprises. "The fact that the Slovchemia economic-production unit, despite the grave problems, successfully concluded last year's tasks, is a result of the fact that it correctly oriented itself toward cooperation with the CEMA countries, and that it made advantageous purchases of raw materials in the USSR. This year's increased tasks, when the planned production growth in this economic-production unit represents almost Kcs1.2 billion, will require a much more consistent approach to their fulfillment above all, the liquidation of problems connected with the nonfulfillment of capital construction's plans (last year's shortfalls amounted to almost Kcs180 million, and to that one has to add the follow-up problems that are difficult to express in figures, particularly the impaired supplier-consumer relations.)" Various grave shortcomings that emerged in the G. Dimitrov chemical works, in the Chemosvit and Matador enterprises and elsewhere had to be brought under control through increased efforts by employees of other enterprises, and that, naturally, weakened their concentration on other important tasks. Therefore 1980 is becoming the year of the liquidation of last year's shortcomings.

We put the main stress, said Director General Matis, on making the most of raw materials, especially the imported ones, and on searching for ways to substitute domestic raw materials for them and on their consistent utilization. [paragraph continues]

We are planning to introduce several new technologies to process the wastes. We are also planning to overhaul and produce our own spare parts for imported machinery. This will save us more than Kcs155 million this year. To insure quality products we let the state testing institute test our products in the preproduction stage. We will expand our cooperation within the CEMA framework through additional agreements on specialization, particularly in the sphere of pesticides and rubber works chemicals, and on cooperation. This year our mutual trade with the USSR will increase considerably; our deliveries will rise fivefold from the present Kcs440 million. All those and many other measures aimed at making our work more effective can be successfully carried out only if all members of our work collective participate. Last year's interviews connected with the exchange of party cards, and the February members' meetings of the Slovak Communist Party enterprise committees in our plants and general directorate were directed toward this end. Every party member has a concrete task aimed at the realization of our aforementioned tasks. The first results show that this road is correct, that the set of measures is beginning to be implemented, Matis said.

Under new conditions one cannot approach the fulfillment of tasks with the traditional methods. The sector of the Slovak chemical industry has understood that and has begun to work accordingly, because the demanding tasks of the recently adopted set of measures aimed at perfecting the system of the national economy management can be successfully realized only by a perfectly prepared collective of all employees, and particularly of the ranking personnel.

INTERIOR MINISTERS ISSUE ORDER OF DAY ON SECURITY CORPS

AU171256 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Apr 80 p 2

[CTK reports: "National Security Corps--Tool of People's Revolutionary Power"]

[Text] Prague, CTK--The ministers of interior of the CSSR and the Czech and Slovak Socialist Republics--J. Obzina, J. Jung and S. Lazar respectively--issued an order of the day on the 35th anniversary of the National Security Corps Day. Addressing the members of the National Security Corps, the Border Guards, the troops of the Ministry of Interior and their civilian workers, the order says among other things: As the result of our people's national liberation fight and of our fatherland's liberation by the glorious Soviet Army, a completely new type of security service emerged 35 years ago, namely the National Security Corps. From the very beginning it was built on the basis of the concept formulated by the party's Moscow leadership as far back as World War II as the tool of the People's revolutionary power that could never again be abused against the workers class and working people of Czechoslovakia. During the period of the national and democratic revolution the National Security Corps proved that it is a force on which the workers class, led by the CPCZ, can rely to solve the basic questions of further social development. The historical proof of its unbreakable connection with the workers class and working people came in February 1948. The National Security Corps followed up the glorious revolutionary traditions of the party and the workers class in its activities in the phases of the building of the socialist society that followed. In the light of these significant anniversaries you must continue to prove your loyalty to the Marxist-Leninist party and the working people, to the ideas of socialism and the principles on which it is built. By intensifying your activities you must strive to fulfill the tasks following from the security policy of the CPCZ and our socialist state.

OFFICIALS ATTEND NATIONAL COUNCIL SESSION

LD151046 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] The 15th session of the Czech National Council discussed in Prague today a Czech Government report on the protection and utilization of stock on agricultural and forestry land and on the experiences and the application of new legal regulations in this area. It was attended by Josef Korcak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the Czech premier; Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; and Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Oldrich Volenik, deputy chairman of the Czech National Council, who chaired this morning's session, pointed out the significance of the forthcoming 35th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army. He recalled that 144,000 Soviet soldiers died in the fighting for our freedom and that the Soviet people sacrificed additional millions of its sons and daughters in their victorious path which led to the defeat of fascism. Heroes of the antifascist resistance movement, the best sons and daughters of the Czech and Slovak nations also died. Twenty five thousand communists and thousands of patriots fell for the better future of the country.

Comrade Volenik stressed that deputies of the Czech National Council will explain in greater depth to the electorate our alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union, and explain the importance of proletarian internationalism and the peace movement in the world.

Afterwards, deputies paid respect to the memory of Josef Machacka, deceased member of the Presidium of the Czech National Council and chairman of its Constitutional and Legal Committee.

A Czech Government report on the problems under discussion will be delivered by Stepan Hornik, Czech vice premier.

LENARD CHAIRS SLOVAK NATIONAL FRONT SESSION

LD172339 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] The Presidium of the Central Committee of the National Front of the Slovak Socialist Republic held a session in Bratislava today. The deliberations were presided over by its chairman, Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee.

The Presidium paid great attention to the implementation of the conclusions of the 15th session of the CPCZ Central Committee and the session of the Central Committee of the CPSL on the conditions of the National Front in Slovakia. The Presidium expressed its conviction that all bodies and organizations of the National Front would detail the tasks of the political-educational and ideological work for their own conditions and that they would put emphasis on a firm link between the practical tasks of the construction of a developed socialist society. In assessing the development of work initiative the Presidium stressed that it is necessary still more to link socialist competition with the comprehensive and smooth fulfillment of the indicators of the state plan, particularly the qualitative indicators, in all branches of the national economy.

REPORTAGE ON MITTAG ACTIVITIES IN FRG

Conference With Journalists

LD172356 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1841 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Bonn/Essen--Guenter Mittag, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and member of the GDR State Council, was received for talks on Thursday by FRG Federal Chancllor Helmut Schmidt. Guenter Mittag conveyed cordial greetings from Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, which were returned. Questions concerning the present international situation and relations between the GDR and FRG were discussed during an exchange of views between the two politicians. Also taking part in the meeting in the federal chancellor's office were Ewalt Moldt, chief of the GDR's permanent mission to the FRG, and Guenter Huonker, minister of state in the federal chancellor's office.

Guenter Mittag held further talks with Herbert Wehner, chairman of the SPD Bundestag parliamentary group, and Wolfgang Mischnick, chairman of the Free Democratic Party parliamentary group.

Also on Thursday Genter Mittag met Berthold Beitz, chairman of the Fried, Krupp GMBH supervisory board, at the Villa Huegel and members of its executive and supervisory board in Essen. During his talks with Berthold Beitz Guenter Mittag, who had already acquainted himself with the firm's wide range of products at the Hanover Fair, referred to the long-term business contacts witch exist between the FRG firm and GDR foreign trade enterprises.

Guenter Mittag stressed that the trade political ties between GDR and FRG enterprises should always be viewed in connection with the main concern, that of securing peace. As regards the GDR, it is striving for unimpaired good-neighborly relations with the FRG also. Although there has been some progress in this, there are still quite a few problems. Things can only advance further if the two German states unswervingly adhere to the principle of peaceful coexistence and detente, and if they make their own constructive contributions to this, he stressed.

Taking part in the conversation were State Secretary Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Ambassador Ewald Moldt.

Guenter Mittag subsequently answered the questions of FRG journalists. In answer to a question on the subjects discussed with Federal Chancellor Schmidt, he said: The talks which we held with Chancellor Schmidt today touched on questions which are of particular interest for the GDR and surely also for the FRG. They revolved around the need to do everything in order to secure peace, and this is the viewpoint I would like to express here.

Guenter Mittag, who laid particular stress on the maintenance of peace, was asked about the contribution which the two German states could make to this. He answered that both the GDR and the FRG assumed the obligation in the basic agreement to do their utmost for the development of peaceful relations, for detente and naturally for the development of economic ties, "and we are 100 percent in favor of fully implementing this basic agreement both in content and spirit."

Asked about the endeavors by certain forces to boycott the Olympic games in Moscow, Guenter Mittag said: "A boycott is always a negative matter, and it is certainly to be expected that a boycott will have political consequences.

"To discuss this now in detail would be quite out of place." In reply to an additional question whether this assessment applies equally to economic measures, Guenter Mittag remarked: "One must always be aware that any unilateral measure, any restrictions and any boycott naturally arouse certain reactions."

FRG journalists remarked that in order to safeguard peace disarmament has to play a part and asked Guenter Mittag whether that too was discussed with the federal chancellor. "Whenever one discusses peace one must also discuss disarmament and trade and industry," Guenter Mittag replied. "Both are part of the process of detente. Peaceful development presupposes balanced security as well as disarmament."

"If you have been quoted correctly, then you said yesterday that Bonn could be doing more in this respect," was one question. Guenter Mittag replied: "I believe that in this area no restrictions should be imposed."

A subsequent question was: "General Secretary Erich Honecker quite recently referred to relations between the GDR and the Federal Republic as promising. In your opinion, what measures must be taken in order to continue these relations successfully or even improved them?" Guenter Mittag's reply was: "To do everything to safeguard peace."

Next the talk turned to the development of economic relations between the GDR and FRG. In reply to questions Guenter Mittag said: "It is important for us to develop our relations on a long-term basis in accordance with the basic treaty. At the same time we must endeavor to develop mutually advantageous trade without restrictions." It is important, Guenter Mittag said, that trade proceeds normally in accordance with the basic treaty, as agreed.

"When you say long-term agreement, do you mean a comprehensive agreement or partial agreements?" was a further question. Guenter Mittag replied that this involved certain supplies and other supplies in return which might be arranged for a longer-term period. This already exists in some areas and could be arranged for others.

Here in Essen, home of Krupp, another question was: It is, of course, of special interest as to how relations in the plant construction sector are to develop in future. This is a most specific question, Guenter Mittag replied. However, this will have to be addressed to State Secretary Dr Beil. I would say that the two sides should discuss this calmly and at a time which is of interest to both sides. The purpose of my visit to the FRG is not, Guenter Mittag said in conclusion, to have specific talks on individual or specific projects. In this sense I would wish that all the talks will serve that one cause: maintaining peace and thus the development of good-neighborly relations, promoting the people's prosperity.

Chief of the GDR's permanent mission to the FRG Ewald Moldt gave a cocktail reception at the Bristol Hotel in Bonn on Thursday evening in honor of Guenter Mittag, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and member of the GDR State Council. Among those present were Otto Graf Lambsdorff, federal economics minister; Volker Hauff, federal minister for research and technology; Dieter Haack, federal minister of regional planning, housing and city planning; Guenter Huonker, minister of state of the federal chancellor; Egon Bahr, federal business manager of the SPD; as well as other representatives of the FRG's political and economic life. Also present were USSR ambassador to the FRG Vladimir Semenov and other ambassadors of socialist states.

On Friday Guenter Mittag will visit Hoechst AG in Frankfurt.

Additional Reportage

For West German reportage on Guenter Mittag's official visit to the Federal Republic of Germany, see the Federal Republic of Germany section of the 17 April Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

FISCHER RECEIVES INTERPARLIAMENTARY COUNCIL CHAIRMAN

LD171330 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1242 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Berlin--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer on Thursday received the president of the Interparliamentary Council, Dr Rafael Caldera (Venezuela), for a friendly discussion. Oskar Fischer paid tribute to the Interparliamentary Union's (IPU) contribution toward strengthening the process of detente and to its efforts to mobilize public opinion in the fight to bring about arms limitation and disarmament.

It is well known in the GDR that the IPU works especially hard for international trust and disarmament. The GDR as a socialist state supports all activities aimed at promoting peaceful coexistence between states and freeing peoples for all time from the scourges of war. Oskar Fischer and Rafael Caldera agreed that in view of the arms drive and the ensuing deterioration in the international situation this task is becoming increasingly important. They spoke out in favor of exemplary steps in the field of arms limitation and disarmament.

End of Visit

LD171426 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1323 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Berlin--The president of the Interparliamentary Council, Rafael Caldera (Venezuela), ended his visit to the GDR on Thursday. At a press briefing at the end of his visit of several days to the GDR the politician said that he experienced an atmosphere in the GDR capital which strengthened his feeling that the 67th interparliamentary conference in Berlin will be a complete success. About 1,200 parliamentarians and guests are expected at the conference in September. An interparliamentary conference will already be taking place in May in Brussels which will be attended by representatives of all signatory states of the Helsinki Final Act. According to Rafael Caldera, it will be another contribution by the Interparliamentary Union to the CSCE member states' follow-up meeting in the fall.

CSSR'S DZUR TOURS BEZIRK, MEETS WITH HONECKER

AU171202 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Apr 80 p 1

["CSSR Military Delegation Visits Schwerin Bezirk: Minister Dzur Studies Building Achievements"]

[Summary] Schwerin (ADN)--The CSSR military delegation headed by Defense Minister Army Gen Martin Dzur acquainted itself with the achievements of the working people in strengthening and protecting their socialist fatherland in Schwerin Bezirk on Tuesday. [paragraph continues]

The delegation was accompanied by Col Gen Horst Stechbarth, deputy national defense minister and chief of the Ground Forces of the National People's Army.

"Heinz Ziegner, first secretary of the SED bezirk leadership, told the guests that after the Eighth and Ninth SED congresses industrial commodity output in the bezirk had doubled and reached a value of M7 billion. Foodstuffs for 1.8 million people are not being produced in the socialist agriculture of the bezirk, which numbers almost 600,000 inhabitants." During the visit to the city Minister Dzur and the delegation members were informed in detail about the comprehensive housing construction for the 119,000 citizens of the bezirk capital.

Meeting Held

LD171340 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1232 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR State Council and chairman of the GDR National Defense Council, on Thursday received the CSSR military delegation led by Army Gen Martin Dzur, CPCZ Central Committee member and minister of national defense.

Erich Honecker stressed that fraternal cooperation between the GDR and the CSSR is developing successfully in all fields of social life. United in the alliance with the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community, both states consistently support peace, detente and disarmament. He praised in this respect the contribution by the two states', alongside the battle-tested USSR Armed Forces and other Warsaw Pact fraternal armies, during the past 25 years toward reliably protecting socialism and peace.

The policy of reactionary circles in the United States and other NATO states, which is hostile to detente, presents grave dangers for world peace, Erich Honecker stressed. The Brussels missile decision and the drive to increase the aggressive readiness of the NATO bloc's armed forces are aimed at changing the international balance of power to benefit imperialism, destroying the results of the policy of detente and imposing a new round of the arms race on the peoples. This adventurous, aggressive policy on the part of certain NATO circles calls for increased vigilance. GDR workers and soldiers therefore regard it as their internationalist class duty to maintain the defense readiness of the German workers' and peasants' state at the necessary level at all times.

Army Gen Dzur noted that the visit had helped to further strengthen the tested class comradeship and comradeship-in-arms between the two peoples and armies.

SYRIAN GRAND MUFTI HEADS VISITING ISLAMIC DELEGATION

LD171702 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1535 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Berlin--A delegation of Islamic dignitaries led by Shaykh Ahmad Kaftaru, grand mufti of the Syrian Arab Republic, was received for friendly talks on Thursday by Werner Kirchhoff, vice president of the GDR National Front National Council. The guests, who arrived in Berlin on Wednesday at the invitation of the International Friendship League, acquainted themselves with the cooperation between all political and social forces in the GDR National Front.

Shaykh Ahmad Kaftaru spoke of his people's efforts to avert the conflict situations created by imperialism through the consistent use of peaceful means. He emphasized the great need for cohesion among all those world forces interested in peace, irrespective of their religion or viewpoints, in order to counter the threat to humanity of a military conflict which is caused by imperialism.

Also today the guests had a friendly exchange of views with Paul Scholz, president of the GDR-Arab Countries Friendship Society.

AXEN RECEIVES HAITIAN CP SECRETARY GENERAL

LD180158 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1553 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Berlin--The SED and the United Haitian Communist Party see the further activization of the world's peace forces and the resolute rejection of imperialist onslaughts, particularly the dangerous course of confrontation against international detente by the United States and NATO, as the most urgent task of the present time. This was stressed in the course of talks which were held today when Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and SED Central Committee secretary, received Rene Theodore, secretary general of the United Haitian Communist Party. It was stressed that both parties attach great significance to joint actions in the communist movement as well as to the Paris meeting of European communist and workers parties for peace and disarmament.

Both parties support the national and social liberation struggle of peoples. Axen and Theodore stressed that both parties support the popular movements in Latin America and the Caribbean against imperialist supremacy and exploitation. Both parties agreed to further deepen their relations on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

HONECKER WRITES TO GEORGES MARCHAIS, GIEREK

LD162050 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1648 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, has written indentical letters to Georges Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party, [PCF], and to Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, in connection with their invitation to the meeting of European communist and workers' parties on the subject of peace and disarmament in Paris on 28 and 29 April 1980. The SED Central Committee welcomes the initiative of the PCF and the PZPR.

The letters continue: "It is in accordance with the urgent demand of our times. The peoples face the decision whether the hopeful results achieved in the seventies in the sphere of political detente will be strengthened and extended to the military sphere, or whether those forces of imperialism, to whom detente as always been a thorn in their side and who want to turn our continent into the stage of a new 'cold war' with all its consequences, will prevail."

"The Paris meeting and the appeal to the peoples of Europe to be adopted by it could and should contribute toward the mobilization of the broadest circles of peaceloving people, and safeguard peace through the joint struggle by all adherents of peace. The SED Central Committee will send a delegation to this meeting led by Comrade Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee."

HONECKER, STOPH SEND TELEGRAM TO KAMPUCHEA'S HENG SAMRIN

AU181012 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Apr 80 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, have sent the following congratulations telegram to Heng Samrin, chairman of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] Central Committee and president of the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRCPRK]:

On the occasion of the People's Republic of Kampuchea's [PRK] national holiday we convey to you, the KNUFNS Central Committee, the PRCPRK and to the Kampuchean people the most cordial congratulations and fraternal greetings of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the people of the GDR.

We congratulate the Kampuchean people from the bottom of our hearts on the successes they have scored, under the leadership of the KNUFNS, in the relatively short period since the founding of the PRK. Their great efforts in the struggle for overcoming the difficult heritage of the past, for the reconstruction of the national economy and the regeneration of political and cultural life is finding the deep sympathy and universal solidary support of the GDR people.

Supported by the close friendship and all-round cooperation with the fraternal socialist states, your country's foreign policy is aimed at creating a zone of peace in the Southeast Asian region and at establishing good relations with the other states of this region. Thus the Republic of Kampuchea effectively contributes to international detente, to consolidating peace in Southeast Asia and in the world, to the struggle against the peace-threatening machinations of imperialism, hegemonism and international reaction.

We note with great joy and satisfaction that a new phase in our relations has been initiated by the official friendship visit to the GDR of a KNUFNS and PRCPRK delegation, and by the treaty on friendship and cooperation signed on 18 March 1980 and other important agreements between the PRK and the GDR. We are convinced that our cooperation will continue to further develop successfully on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and of proletarian internationalism to the benefit of both peoples.

You may rest assured that the GDR will continue in the future to support in solidarity the Kampuchean people in the building of a peaceful, independent and democratic Kampuchea that is taking the road to socialism.

YOUTH DELEGATION ON 4-DAY VISIT TO KAMPUCHEA

For coverage of the visit of the Free German Youth delegation to the People's Republic of Kampuchea, see the Kampuchea section of the 16 April Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND REPORTS TRANSIT ABUSE ARRESTS

10 April Report

AU111328 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Apr 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--GDR security organs arrested Hans-Gerd Klein, inhabitant of Berlin (West) for a crime committed under Section 105 of the Criminal Code. [paragraph continues]

The criminal used a fitted Ford Consul car with the license plates B-K 282 for the preparation and implementation of gang-organized subversive acts against the transit agreement. An investigation was instituted and an arrest warrant issued.

11 April Report

AU141233 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Apr 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 8 Apr, GDR customs officials apprehended and arrested FRG citizens Berndt and Monika Paul at the GDR border checkpoint of Hirschberg. They had been attempting to smuggle valuable antiques and musical instruments from the GDR to the FRG. The perpetrators intentionally abused the transit traffic for the execution of their criminal actions. An investigation was instituted and arrest warrants were issued. The smuggled goods and the Opel Rekord car used in the crime with the license plates ER-RP 57 were impounded.

15 April Report

AU161430 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Apr 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 12 April 1980 GDR security organs prevented a grave transit abuse at the GDR Marienborn border crossing point. FRG citizen Peter Baer from Hamburg was apprehended redhanded while carrying out subversive actions on GDR transit routes and detained. In addition, Baer also had prepared provocations against the CSSR border. Investigative proceedings were initiated and an arrest warrant was issued. The Mercedes 250 automobile, with license plate HH-KK 250 used for the crime was impounded.

16 April Report

AU170938 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Apr 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--In the evening of 11 Apr 80, GDR security organs caught redhanded and arrested the inhabitant of Berlin (West) Peter Scheffler in perpetrating a crime involving the abuse of the transit agreement at the GDR Border checkpoint of Marienborn.
An agent of a criminal gang, Scheffler actively participated in subsersive actions on the GDR transit routes. An investigation was instituted and an arrest warrant issued. The Fiat car with the license plates B-K 615 used in the crime was impounded.

AUTHORITIES DETAIN FRG CITIZEN FOR CRIMES

AU171206 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Apr 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin, (ADN)--On 12 April 1980 FRG citizen Helmut Baerwald was caught redhanded committing crimes under Section 132 of the Penal Code and was detained at the GDR Berlin-Bornholmerstrasse border crossing point. Baerwald had attempted to convince the GDR border control organs that he had lost his travel documents. Grossly abusing the regulations for the entry and visit of FRG citizens to the GDR capital of Berlin he had placed his border crossing documents at the disposal of other criminal persons. Investigative proceedings were initiated and an arrest warrant was issued.

MSZMP CENTRAL COMMITTEE ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON SESSION

LD111930 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Text] Communique on the session of the MSZMP Central Committee, held today:

The session was chaired by Janos Kadar and it was also attended by the members of the Central Committee, by the chairman and secretary of the Central Control Committee, the heads of the Central Committee departments, the first secretaries of the county party committees, the secretaries of Budapest Party Committee, the secretaries of the National Trade Union Council, the members of the government and the heads of the central press.

The Central Committee discussed and approved a report by the Politburo on the political and organizational preparation of the National Assembly and local council elections, to be held on 8 June. The report was read by Mihaly Korom, member of the Politburo and Central Committee secretary. The Central Committee approved the guidelines for the party's political work in connection with the elections. The Central Committee noted that the preparations for the National Assembly and local council elections, set for 8 June 1980, were progressing according to plan.

The 12th MSZMP Congress analyzed the situation in the party and the country, as well as our social conditions and determined the current tasks of building socialism. We are progressing by relying on solid foundations, the great historic achievements of our people, the cohesion of our party and the masses and the strengthening socialist national unity. We are putting into effect the resolutions of the 12th Congress, promoting the enrichment of our people and our socialist homeland.

The elections will take place in the 35th year of our country's liberation. The National Assembly and local council elections constitute an important event in our country's domestic political life. In them the democratic character of our system is expressed, as well as the fact that the building of socialism is not the concern of communists but a national program for all creative forces gathered in the Patriotic People's Front [PPF] for all citizens with a sense of responsibility for the fate of the country.

All those who vote for candidates representing the PPF program are taking a stand for the continuation of our joint efforts promoting the good of the country and the prosperity of the individual. Active and responsible participation in the elections will enable citizens to express their opinion on national and local questions, the activity of the National Assembly and its deputies, the councils and their members. Let them help in the work of these bodies through their remarks and proposals. Let them honor with their trust those persons who worthily represent the interests of the electors and the cause of the people.

The Central Committee is convinced that the PPF, in keeping with the political and constitutional role, will insure the proper preparation and organization of the elections. All this will be a contribution to the further consolidation of socialist national unity and the intensification of socialist democracy.

The Central Committee is calling on the party organizations and the party members to support the candidates representing the PPF election program. Let them strengthen the mutual trust between the party and the masses and agreement with the party policy, expressed also by deeds, by the widespread propagation of the basic stand taken by the 12th party congress.

The Central Committee considers it necessary that in the framework of the National Assembly and local council nomination meeting, the election and stratum meetings, as well as political work in residential areas, the wide-ranging exchange of views with the people of the country, begun before the party congress, should continue concerning our socialist construction, our common problems and tasks, particularly the successful fulfilment of the economic plan for 1980 and the proper preparation of our next 5-year plan.

The Central Committee is confident that our people will express through their votes at the June elections their agreement with the well-proven policy of the MSZMP, confirmed at the 12th congress, and our goals aimed at building up the country.

REPORTAGE ON SELECTION OF PARLIAMENTARY CANDIDATES

Kadar Nomination

LD172206 Budapest MTI in English 1758 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Budapest, April 17, (MTI)--A National Assembly nomination meeting was held at Angyalfold in Budapest's constituency [number indistint] on Thursday. The meeting again nominated--for the sixth time so far--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, as a candidate for parliament from the 13th district of the Hungarian capital.

Local party and state leaders received Janos Kadar at the Lang machine factory's cultural home where the nomination meeting was held. The hosts included Lajos Mehes, a member of the Hungarian party's Political Committee and first secretary of the Budapest Party Committee.

Nearly 800 voters were present at the nomination meeting. In addition to the collective of the Lang factory, workers from other factories and institutions of Angyalfold--one of the (?big) labour districts of Budapest--and voters of the constituency also attended the meeting.

Karoly Kovacs, first secretary of the district party committee and the representative speaker of the nomination meeting, said about his area's developments: In the foregoing five years the factories and enterprises of the district have raised their output by more than 50 percent and their productivity by 46 percent, while their sales to foreign markets have gone up by 49 percent.

Thereafter on behalf of the Budapest and the [word indistinct] Committee of the Patriotic People's Front, Karoly Kovacs suggested that the meeting nominate Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, as candidate for the National Assembly from constituency No 38.

Eight participants of the meeting spoke in support of Janos Kadar's nomination. The participants of the meeting unanimously approved the suggestion and nominated Janos Kadar as a candidate. The HSWP CC first secretary was greeted by long applause.

Janos Kadar thanked the participants for their confidence. He emphasized that the programme of the Patriotic People's Front serves the cause of [word indistinct] and socialism. Speaking of the tasks ahead, he called attention to the fact that now demands of quality will be in the forefront not only in economic work but in every sphere of life. Those who work can be sure to prosper henceforth too. This applies to individuals as well as to the entire people. Finally he voiced the conviction that the voters will further strengthen the unity of the Hungarian people and give a fresh lift to socialist construction work.

Kadar Addresses Nomination Meeting

LD172228 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Speech by MSZMP First Secretary Janos Kadar at 17 April Budapest meeting nominating him as parliamentary candidate--recorded]

[Text] I thank you for the cordial welcome. I, too, warmly greet all participants in the selection meeting and take this opportunity to convey the greetings and best wishes of our party and the MSZMP Central Committee to you and, through you, the workers and all residents of the Angyalfold constituency in district No 13.

In old times, in the Middle Ages, when elections were held, when someone was nominated for office in the towns, it was not a bad thing that the candidate was not allowed to be present. He had to sit in the neighboring room and wait till the question of his nomination was decided. In a way this was better for him and also for those who decided the nomination, as they were not embarrassed by the presence of the candidate. They could criticize or praise him, each according to his views, more frankly. Now the decision has been made and the meeting has nominated me as candidate for Budapest No 38 constituency. For me this means first of all trust. Trust means responsibility, of course. Subjectively speaking, I am a little proud of this trust and gratified. I think I am allowed to say this once every 5 years and all I have to add is that I shall do my best, I can do no more. [applause]

The program which binds us deputies--it is laid down by law that in this country only those who undertake to follow the program of the PPF can stand for election--the program of our party and the PPF, can be expressed in two words: socialism and peace. This is the program that determines our work, all kinds of work, including the work of the deputies and the activity of the National Assembly. I, as a candidate, would like to point out here that we will serve this program.

A few very good things manifested themselves at the last congress and in connection with it. Our party is united, our party and the masses live and work in cohesion, there is mutual confidence, the socialist national unity of the people has been forged. I would like you to support your candidates at the elections; I am not thinking of myself but of all candidates who stand for election, in order to carry on this impetus and to make this election campaign such that it will forge our political cohesion and unity even more solid, and in order to further strengthen the spirit of readiness for constructive work. Let us work and fight consistently, purposefully and devotedly. Thank you for your attention and confidence.

Gaspar Nomination

LD172344 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] The population of Pest County Constituency No 18 held its nomination meeting today at the cultural center of the Czepel car works. At the meeting, following the recommendation of Lajos Barna, chairman of the PPF Pest County Committee, Sandor Gaspar, member of the Politburo, secretary general of the National Trade Union Council, was selected as candidate of the constituency for the National Assembly. Sandor Gaspar accepted the nomination and expressed thanks for the confidence of the residents.

MAROTHY GIVES REPORTS TO YOUTH UNION SESSION

LD172332 Budapest MTI in English 1710 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Budapest, April 17 (MTI)--The Central Committee of the Communist Youth Union of Hungary (KISZ) met in session on Thursday. The session heard and accepted the report of Laszlo Marothy, member of the Political Committee of the MSZMP and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth Union of Hungary, on the 12th congress of the party and on the tasks in connection with this of the youth organization.

After this Sandor Nagy, secretary of the KISZ Central Committee, informed on the tasks of the youth organization in connection with the preparations and effectuation of the 1980 elections of deputies to the National Assembly and local councils. If is needed, he [words indistinct] every member of KISZ to participate in the political, organizational preparations and effectuation of the elections in a way worthy of them and in accordance with the political significance of the event, aiding and assisting the election work. In the following the Central Committee of KISZ heard a report on the situation of the international youth movement and the international activity of KISZ in the representation of Jeno Kovacs, secretary of the Central Committee.

LAZAR, MARJAI RECEIVE ITALIAN LABOR OFFICIAL

LD172340 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Premier Gyorgy Lazar has received Guido Carli, president of the General Confederation of Italian Industry, who is in Hungary at the head of a delegation. He also met Jozsef Marjai, deputy premier.

BRIEFS

TURKISH AMBASSADOR'S FAREWELL VISIT--Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council; Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, have received, at a farewell visit, Talat Benler, ambassador of the Republic of Turkey, who has permanently departed from Hungary. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 17 Apr 80 p 8 AU]

JAPANESE DELEGATION'S ARRIVAL--A Japanese delegation led by (Katori Jaszue), deputy minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Budapest on Wednesday [16 April] to attend the third session of the Hungarian-Japanese Mixed Committee for Economic Cooperation. The delegation was welcomed by Istvan Torok, deputy minister of foreign trade at Ferihegy Airport. Shinichi Sugihara, the ambassador of Japan, was present. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 17 Apr 80 p 5 AU]

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE SECRETARY ZIMYANIN ARRIVES

LD180558 Warsaw PAP in English 2109 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Warsaw, 17 April, PAP--Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Zimyanin, accompanied by head of the CPSU CC Cultural Department Vasiliy Shauro and section head of the CPSU CC Foreign Department Petr Kostikov, arrived here today in connection with the Soviet Culture Days to be inaugurated tomorrow.

In the course of their stay in this country, the Soviet guests will meet members of the supreme PUWP authorities, attend the opening of the Days of Soviet Culture, and visit Lodz.

BABIUCH RECEIVES ROMANIAN VICE PREMIER CONSTANTIN

LD180150 Warsaw PAP in English 2105 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Warsaw, 17 April, PAP--The Chairman of the Council of Ministers Edward Babiuch received today Vice-Premier, Chairman of the State Council of Planning of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Constantin. Discussed were issues related to the directions in the development of economic, scientific and technological cooperation between Poland and Romania from 1981 onwards.

Participating in the meeting was also Poland's vice-premier, Chairman of the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk. Present were: Poland's Ambassador to Romanian Jerzy Kusiak, and Romania's Ambassador to Poland Ion Cosma.

PZPR GREETS SPANISH CP ON 60TH ANNIVERSARY

AU171422 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Apr 80 p 1

["Greetings From the PZPR Central Committee to the PCE--the Spanish Communist Party--on Its 60th Anniversary"]

[Text] PAP--On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the PCE, the PZPR Central Committee sent to the Spanish communists a message with cordial greetings and wishes on behalf of the Polish communists, the workers class and all the working people.

"Faithful to the traditions of the communist movement in line with the principles of Marxism-Leninism, and bound by internationalist ties of solidarity," the message reads, "we wish you many successes in activities for the good of the working people and in the service of the cause of peace, security and social progress in Europe and around the world. Sharing the common history of the struggle for the freedom of the Spanish Republic, which exemplifies the unity of the communists and the forces of progress in the name of the ideals of solidarity and in the face of threats to freedom and peace, we express the conviction that the 60th anniversary will help to strengthen the communists' position within the workers class and other sections of society and to create a single front of the forces of the left."

TRYBUNA LUDU Hails Anniversary

AU171540 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Apr 80 p 7

[Waldemar Kedaj article: "The 60th Anniversary of the PCE--Spanish Communist Party"]

[Text] THE PCE [SPANISH COMMUNIST PARTY] WAS SET UP 60 YEARS AGO--ON 15 APRIL 1920. THAT IS A SPECIAL ANNIVERSARY, IF ONLY BECAUSE NOW IT CAN BE CELEBRATED LEGALLY. [paragraph continues]

The PCE, the history of which includes magnificent pages of class struggle and which became a symbol of the indefatigable struggle against fascism, was able to act legally only 3 years ago when Spanish democracy was born. Even in December 1976, massive demonstrations and protests were necessary in Spain and abroad to free the PCE leaders who were arrested for belonging to an "illegal organization."

From the very beginning, the PCE's road was full of exceptionally difficult and indefatigable struggles and sacrifices that were often superhuman. IN 1931 WHEN THE PARTY --DECIMATED THROUGH REPRESSIVE MEASURES OVER MANY YEARS--EMERGED FROM UNDER GROUND, IT TOTALED A MERE 800 MEMBERS. CONSISTENTLY FIGHTING FASCISM, WHICH WAS REARING ITS HEAD, THE COMMUNISTS BECAME AN IMPORTANT MEMBER OF THE ANTIFASCIST FORCES WITHIN A FEW YEARS AND LATER THE COMMUNISTS JOINED THE PEOPLE'S FRONT, WHICH WAS VICTORIOUS IN THE 1935 ELECTIONS. THE PCE BECAME A PARTY OF THE MASSES (IT TOTALED 300,000 MEMBERS IN 1939) AND, BEING A MEMBER OF THE GOVERNMENT RUN BY THE PEOPLE'S FRONT FOR ALMOST 3 YEARS, IT MADE A DECISIVE CONTRIBUTION TO IMPLEMENTING PROGRESSIVE ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL REFORMS. During the 1936-39 civil war, the communists became the most militant and dynamic force of struggle against General Franco's fascists who were supported by international fascism. The slogan "No Pasaran"--"They Shall Not Pass!"--became a slogan for all the antifascist forces in Europe.

THE SPANISH REPUBLIC'S DEFEAT IN 1939 BEGAN A PERIOD OF NEW, SEVERE TRIALS FOR THE PCE. TENS OF THOUSANDS OF COMMUNISTS WERE EXECUTED OR LOST THEIR LIVES IN THE FASCIST PRISONS AND CONCENTRATION CAMPS. MANY OF THEM, INCLUDING THE PCE LEADERS, HAD TO GO INTO EXILE.

However, despite bloody repression, the PCE maintained its presence in the country throughout the years of Franco's dictatorship and retained its illegal organization as the only Spanish party even during the period of the greatest persecution, at first organizing partisan struggles and later on using the tactics involving illegal and legal forms of struggle. The communists also played the main role in the organization of the famous Spanish Workers Commissions, activity that was of decisive importance for the development of the movement against Franco in Spain.

ON 9 APRIL 1977, ONLY 2 MONTHS BEFORE THE FIRST DEMOCRATIC ELECTIONS IN POST-FRANCO SPAIN, PREMIER SUAREZ' GOVERNMENT DECIDED TO LEGALIZE THE PCE. NEVERTHELESS, IN THOSE ELECTIONS THE COMMUNISTS BECAME THE THIRD POLITICAL FORCE IN THE COUNTRY, WINNING 20 PARLIAMENTARY SEATS AS A PARTY THAT HAD JUST LEFT THE UNDERGROUND (2 YEARS LATER THE PCE WAS THE ONLY SPANISH PARTY TO INCREASE THE NUMBER OF ITS PARLIAMENTARY SEATS--BY THREE).

DURING THE NINTH PCE CONGRESS IN 1978, THE FIRST LEGAL CONGRESS FOR 46 YEARS, THE PARTY TOTALED ALMOST 250,000 MEMBERS, COMPARED WITH 100,000 A YEAR BEFORE. The congress, which included among the main tasks for the communists that of insuring the irreversibility of the country's democratic reforms, was able to assert with all authority that today "Spain cannot be governed without taking the Communist Party into account." In that new Spain, the communists have now 250 mayors and 4,000 councillors, following the municipal elections last April.

THE LAST "SHADOWS OF THE PAST" ARE DISAPPEARING FROM SPAIN. THE PCE HAS HAD AN IMPORTANT AND AT TIMES DECISIVE SHARE IN THAT. ON ITS 60TH ANNIVERSARY, WE CAN BE CERTAIN THAT THE PCE, WHICH IS AN IMPORTANT FORCE OF PRESENT DAY SPAIN, WILL EXERT AN INCREASING IMPACT ON THE COUNTRY'S FUTURE IMAGE.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ASSESSES ECONOMIC SITUATION

AU171545 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 16 Apr 80 pp 1, 2

["The Council of Ministers in Session--Evaluation of the First Quarter's Results--Proposals for Economies in 1980--Changes in Some Regulations Concerning Tasks of State Administration Top Bodies"]

[Text] PAP--The press spokesman of the government has announced that the Council of Ministers held a session on 15 April. With regard to the national conference held at the PZPR Central Committee on 11 April, the council examined results and selected problems of the performance of the economy in the first quarter, especially in March of this year. The appropriate reports were presented by the chairman of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers and by the ministers in charge of the individual sectors of the economy.

On the strength of a critical analysis and evaluation, the Council of Ministers mapped out the lines along which the attention of central and local bodies of the state and economic administration will be focused in the coming months.

The council noted that, on the whole, the results achieved in the first quarter of the year indicate favorable progress in the implementation of the annual plan, and that this had been determined by the performance of industry and transportation in January and February. However, it should be stressed that the progress achieved in planned production of the industry in those months was to a great extent occasioned by the use of the stockpiles of materials. Because of reduc d import nd backlogs in the production of some raw materials, the dynamics of industrial pro ion were diminished in March.

The Council of Ministers indicated that efforts to absolutely maintain the fixed structure of production, and to rapidly eliminate shortages of raw materials and other materials, are the main problem in insuring the correct manner of the economy's performance in the coming months. Raw and other materials must be used effectively and thriftily, above all for the production of goods for the population and for export, which is the very essence of the changes planned for this year in the structure of production.

On the other hand, the share of investment goods should progressively decrease. We should bear in mind, however, that unfavorable deviations from the indexes adopted in the plan are occurring in many branches of the economy. The council stressed the need for a speedy change in that state of affairs. This is one of the key tasks for industrial associations and production enterprises.

Those taking the floor noted that efforts to correctly balance economic targets, to eliminate excessive employment, to use the wage fund sparingly, to increase export and its profitability, and to intensify specialization in export-oriented production are important conditions for implementing the general socioeconomic tasks in 1980

In order to strengthen the conditions for developing export and for improving its effectiveness in trade relations with the countries of the second monetary zone [drugi obszar platniczy], we have made changes in the present system of planning and in the economic-fiscal system used by enterprises, combines and industrial associations specializing in export production.

Because of the unfavorable situation of the market balance, the government has decided that producers and trade must, in the first place, meet the population's needs in basic consumer goods, and insure that such goods are always on sale. [paragraph continues]

The producers of those goods will be assured the necessary material and technical supplies. The government also expects the local authorities and cooperatives to accelerate the development of the small industry's market production and services for the population by exploiting the unused local potential in raw materials.

Summing up the discussion, Premier Edward Babiuch noted the role and significance of a favorable social climate, and of constructive attitudes on the part of workforces and managing cadres for the implementation of planned tasks. He discussed the need to strengthen positive trends of the economy and to eliminate its weaknesses, and noted ways by which this can be done.

The central and local government bodies were instructed to periodically analyze and correctly develop the basic elements by which the national income is created. That involves elements such as lower production costs, the exploitation of production asssets, fiscal discipline and cuts in unnecessary expenses.

Bearing in mind that efforts to restore the balance of the economy and to perseveringly implement thrift in economic practice and in all spheres of life are the top task in the present situation, the Council of Ministers examined draft proposals for economies in 1980. The proposals, which were worked out by the minister of finance, seek to reduce state budget expenditures and to insure a more effective use of resources by various units of administration and the economy.

The basic task is to reduce expenditures in the spheres and sectors that are not directly connected with the implementation of the national socioeconomic plan tasks, but that should help achieve the social goals envisaged by it. The maintenance costs of the state and economic administration will be reduced in the first place, mainly through reductions in manpower and expenses.

According to preliminary estimates, the manpower and wage fund of the central and local state administration, and of the administration of industrial associations and enterprises, will be reduced by 5 percent in the second half of the year. Expenses on representation will be cut, the number of official cars in the administration will be reduced by 20 percent, and training courses in the nonproduction sector will be pared to the necessary minimum. Overhauls of the premises used by administrative units, institutions and service and trade agencies will be carried out with thrift, and will seek to eliminate costly furnishings.

Industrial enterprises and associations will stop unnecessary advertizing activities, and expenses connected with the organization of various festivals and competitions will be curbed.

The program for government activity lays stress on the honest achievement of reductions in production costs as provided for by the national socioeconomic plan, and on efforts to encourage enterprises to continue with such reductions. The Council of Ministers agreed that it is desirable to reduce the terms of material subsidies for enterprises, to amend turnover taxation and, if justified, to increase taxation on the enterprise fund.

That should help enterprises to better use their money resources vis-a-vis the needs resulting from the principles of the national socioeconomic plan, and should serve as a specific incentive toward improving economic efficiency.

In addition, the Council of Ministers agreed that it is desirable to examine the possibility for relating the size of the bonus fund for managing bodies in enterprises, to the interest recorded by the banks as a result of the conventional fines paid by enterprises. The issue will be examined during the system-based work to verify the principles of bonus awards.

The government takes the view that, regardless of the aforementioned measures, many sectors of the economy have the potential and conditions to achieve further material and fiscal economies.

Stressing that the purpose of the aforementioned measures is to insure the implementation of the urgent social commitment of thrift by everyone everywhere, and that those measures respond to the expectations of the public, the government expressed the conviction that the managing cadres and workforces in enterprises will regard the implementation of the measures as a standing task, and will promote it by their own initiatives and inventiveness, seeing that every member of the team fulfills the duty to economize and honestly accounts for it.

The Council of Ministers decided to regard the proposals in hand as general directives for every department to use in working out and implementing its own thrift program, observing the principle that the thrift movement must become a standing method and process.

Further, the Council of Ministers resolved to make changes in some regulations concerning the tasks of the state administration's top bodies. That is the first step in the process of improving the performance of state and economic administration as promised by the premier in the Sejm of the eighth term.

In line with that resolution, some rights to make decisions have been transferred from the government Presidium to ministers and to other bodies of the central and local state administration.

For example, the duty to make decisions on contracts involving purchases of licenses, as provided for by the annual plans for purchases, has been transferred from the government Presidium to the minister of science, higher education and technology, who will cooperate with the minister of foreign trade and maritime economy.

The resolution waived the duty to coordinate the decrees issued by the minister of finance with regard to the free transfer by units of the state of unwanted or surplus machines, installations, materials and finished products to other units of the socialized economy.

In line with the resolutions, voivodes and presidents of voivodship cities have been invested with the power to waive or reduce taxation on the incomes of social organizations engaging in local activities and on the incomes of other organizations from shows and recreation functions. Those powers belonged previously to the minister of finance.

Ministers and departments no longer have to submit to the premier or to the vice premiers some periodical reports of limited import.

The resolution was drawn up within the framework of more extensive work and constitutes an initial stage of activity.

GIEREK TOURS ZIELONA GORA VOIVODSHIP

LD162012 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, was in the Zielona Gora Voivodship today. Edward Gierek, who was accompanied by Andrzej Zabinski, PZPR Central Committee secretary and first secretary of the Zielona Gora PZPR Voivodship Committee, and Voivoda Zbigniew Cyganik of Zielona Gora visited a private farm in Nowe Kramsko belonging to (Roman Kliman), who specializes in pig-breeding.

During his visit to the Babimost state farm complex, the PZPR first secretary inspected construction work on a huge dairy cow farm on the (?Kreck) farmstead. He showed an interest in the complex's fodder system and the intensification of productivity of the permanent pastures. At the Swiebodzin agricultural complex, Edward Gierek showed particular interest in the production of livestock for slaughter at a new veal unit in Rzeczya, and a new pig farm in (?Niedzwiady). Edward Gierek was told of the whole economic profile of the Swiebodzin farming complex at the leading unit of the complex in Lubinicko, during a meeting with aktivists.

The participants in the meeting drew attention to the scarcity of heavy tractors of field work and of agricultural trucks. The PZPR Central Committee first secretary, in his answer, indicated the directions leading to a solution of this problem. He also stressed the need for a gradual transfer in farming to high-value rape varieties. Much attention was paid during the meeting to developing fodder production and its rational processing and conversion. Edward Gierek went on to visit the Zielona Gora carpet factory. He also looked at housing construction in Zielona Gora, visiting the largest housing estate in the town. At the end of his visit to the Lubuska region, Edward Gierek met with the executive of the PZPR Voivodship Committee. The region's main socioeconomic problems were discussed.

KRUCZEK ATTENDS MEETING OF PARTY CONTROL COMMISSION

LD161958 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] A plenary meeting of the Central Party Control Commission was held at the PZPR Central Committee today. The meeting, which was chaired by Wladyslaw Kruczek, Politburo member and chairman of the commission, discussed tasks resulting from resolutions of the 8th PZPR Congress. Considered the most important task was the commission's participation in the control of implementation of party resolutions, and in the development of the vocational and social activity of its members. It was stressed that the norms of party statutes apply to all party members, regardless of position and function.

EDWARD BABIUCH RECEIVES WHO DIRECTOR GENERAL

LD161954 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Premier Edward Babiuch today received Dr Halfdan Mahler, director general of WHO, who is visiting Poland. The talk was attended by Marian Sliwinski, minister of health and social welfare. Current issues pertaining to health protection in the world and participation of all health services in the work of the WHO were discussed. The role of the WHO in activity aiming at international rapprochement was stressed with appreciation.

WOJTASZEK GREETS MONGOLIA'S DUGERSUREN ON ANNIVERSARY

LD132342 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Text] To mark the 30th anniversary of establishment of diplomatic relations between Poland and Mongolia, Emil Wojtaszek, our country's foreign minister, today sent a telegram of congratulations to Mangalyn Dugersuren, head of Mongolian diplomacy. In the period of the past 3 decades, reads the telegram, relations of deep friendship and cooperation have been developing between the two countries. These relations serve the interests of both peoples well. Emil Wojtaszek expressed the belief that these relations will continue to grow in strength to benefit the common cause of socialism and peace.

SWISS FOREIGN MINISTER AUBERT ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

AU171940 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 17/4/1980--Federal Councillor Pierre Aubert, head of the Federal Political (Foreign Affairs) Department of Switzerland, arrived today in Bucharest to pay an official visit to Romania, answering the invitation of the Romanian minister of foreign affairs.

Talks Begin

AU171945 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 17/4/1980--On April 17 official talks began in Bucharest between the foreign ministers of Romania and of Switzerland.

This first official visit to Romania by a head of the Federal Political (Foreign Affairs) Department of Switzerland is considered to be an expression of the good relations between Romania and Switzerland, of the two countries' political will to develop their bilateral relations in various fields, of their resolve to strengthen collaboration in view of consolidating the European peace and security, for cooperation and understanding internationally.

On Thursday night the Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei gave a dinner in honour of the Swiss guest. During the dinner the foreign ministers of the two countries proposed toasts to the good health of Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and to that of Georges-Andre Chevallaz, president of the Swiss Confederation.

SPANISH SOCIALIST LEADER GONZALEZ ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST

AU171930 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES. 17/4/1980--Felipe Gonzalez, secretary-general of the Partido Socialista Obrero Espanol, arrived in Bucharest on Thursday, April 17 accompanied by Jose Federico de Carbajal, member of the Executive Commission of the P.S.O.E., in a visit to Romania at the invitation of the C.C. of the R.C.P.

MARTINIQUE COMMUNIST LEADER RECEIVES RCP'S ONESCU

AU171925 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Fort de France (AGERPRES). 17/4/1980--Armando Nicolas, secretary-general of the Communist Party of Martinique, received Cornel Onescu, member of the C.C. of the R.C.P., who represented the Romanian Communist Party at the seventh congress of that party.

On the occasion, congratulations were conveyed from Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, to Armando Nicolas on his re-election to the office of secretary-general of the Communist Party of Martinique, as well as wishes of success in his activity devoted to the defence of the fundamental interest of the working people, of the Martinican people, of the struggle for national and social freedom, for international peace and collaboration.

Thanking, the secretary-general of the Communist Party of Martinique sent to Nicolae Ceausescu the most sincere wishes of good health and personal happiness, and to the Romanian people wishes of ever greater successes in the building of the multilaterally developed socialist society.

After the conclusion of the congress, the R.C.P. representative particpated in a meeting organized by the Communist Party of Martinique in Fort-de-France, where he conveyed the salute of the R.C.P., of its Central Committee.

AFGHANISTAN'S KARMAL CONGRATULATES CEAUSESCU ON REELECTION

AU081040 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 4 Apr 80 p 4

[Congratulatory message from Afghan President Babrak Karmal to Nicolae Ceausescu on his reelection as president]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

On the occasion of your reelection as RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on behalf of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], the Revolutionary Council, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and on my own behalf, I take pleasure in conveying to you, esteemed comrade, to the RCP and to the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania warm and sincere congratulations.

I want to take this opportunity to convey to you best wishes for well-being and success, and wishes for prosperity to the friendly people of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

[Signed] Babrak Karmal, secretary General of the PDPA Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council, prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

KHIEU SAMPHAN GREETS CEAUSESCU ON REELECTION

AU081047 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 4 Apr 80 p 4

[Congratulatory message from Kampuchean President Khieu Samphan to Nicolae Ceausescu on his reelection as president]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

Esteemed comrade president;

I was happy to learn of your reelection to the supreme leadership of the Socialist Republic of Romania and I want to convey to you, on behalf of the people and Government of Democratic Kampuchea and on my own behalf, warmest congratulations.

I also want to convey to you best wishes for health, a long life and new successes in the fulfillment of your noble mission.

There is no doubt that under your eminent leadership the friendly Socialist Republic of Romania will achieve new and brilliant victories in its all-round development.

May the traditional ties of friendship between our two peoples and countries further develop and strengthen.

Esteemed comrade president, please accept the assurance of my respectful consideration.

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, chairman of the State Presidium, prime minister of Democratic Kampuchea.

DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER PRAISES ARMY IN BULGARIAN ARMY DAILY

AU160915 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 10 Apr 80 pp 1, 3

[Article by Col Gen Marin Nicolsescu, deputy minister of national defense of the Socialist Republic of Romania: "The Army of the Socialist Republic of Romania--A Reliable Shield of the Romanian People's Revolutionary Achievements"]

[Text] In the uninterrupted revolutionary process and in the course of building socialism the RCP is playing its role as political leader of all our society and is implementing, at the same time, the consolidation of the defensive power of Socialist Romania.

In his report to the 12th RCP Congress, held in November 1979, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, pointed out that "Motivated by present world conditions, which show that the danger of a new war has not been eliminated, as well as by the responsibility of defending revolutionary achievements, the independence and the sovereignty of our motherland, the RCP will in the future continue to devote great care to the consolidation of the armed forces as well as to their training and equipment and supply with modern technical combat means. No less attention will be devoted to the military and political training of the army."

The army of the Socialist Republic of Romania is the exponent of the most progressive military traditions, inherited from its predecessors, as well as the representative of ancient military virtues stemming from a profound love of the motherland. Those virtues and traditions are being passed on from generation to generation like an inextinguishable torch. The army of the Socialist Republic of Romania was created and is being trained and guided by the RCP, whose domestic and foreign policy the army is unrelentingly following. The army is unshakably on guard, watching over the peaceful, constructive labor of the people and over their revolutionary achievements, as well as over the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of our motherland and over the cause of socialism and peace.

In implementing this highly honorable task, the army is relying upon the invincible strength of the entire Romanian people. In accordance with the military doctrine of the Romanian state, the destruction of the aggressors, in case of a war waged in defending the motherland, is possible only with participation of the entire people in combat operations. Being a basic part of the national defense system, the army is comprehensively assisting the training of the people in defending the motherland. This assistance contributes to a thorough analysis of the means and methods of conducting joint combat operations and to further enhancing the high standards of the granitelike alliance between army and people.

The Romanian people can confidently rely upon their army. The Romanian Army today is well equipped from the technical point of view and our soldiers are educated in a spirit of infinite loyalty to the fatherland, to the party and to the people, as well as to the cause of peace and socialism. The structure of the Romanian Army includes all existing branches of service. The units and groups of units are equipped with perfect military technical equipment, which is in conformity with the requirements of contemporary war and in accordance with the specific conditions of our country's territory. The major part of our military technical equipment is produced by our national industry. The high standards of mechanization and motorization in the army and the improvement of firing power--all these things--have enhanced the opportunities for our units and groups of units to accomplish numerous difficult tasks in a defensive war waged by the entire people under varying geographical and weather conditions.

The Romanian Army is proud of its excellent cadres who are being recruited from the ranks of the working people and who distinguish themselves by their lofty ideological-political convictions and their organizational qualities. [paragraph continues]

They are people who have asserted themselves as efficient military experts and political workers. The young soldiers, in turn, who in their majority are secondary school or professional school graduates, have great political and technical knowledge and high cultural standards, which enables them promptly to master all necessary combat training and military knowledge.

The Romanian officers and soldiers, who are united by their infinite loyalty to the motherland, to the party and people and by their unshakable faith in the correctness and invincibility of the socialist cause, are devoting all their efforts and energies to the consolidation of our army's combat strength. Our officers and soldiers are faithfully standing on guard, watching over our socialist nation, over the peoples' progress, freedom and independence.

Under the beneficial influence of the decisions adopted by the 12th RCP Congress, in an atmosphere of lofty political enthusiasm and labor upsurge, which resulted from the decisions of the Second Congress of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF], the army has developed and is developing intense activity aimed at improving the quality of the overall training process within the army. The process serves the improvement of combat strength and is aimed at raising the standards of combat and political training in the army. Its target is to improve the theoretical knowledge about the practical handling of contemporary weapons and military equipment. Under conditions of intensified strictness we are witnessing a considerable increase in good results in inspecting the troops and in checking on firing exercises with various types of weapons. An ever increasing number of individual soldiers, sub-detachments and even units are being awarded the mark "outstanding" which is regarded as an honorary title indicating industriousness and honorable fulfillment of military duties. The training, exercises and lessons, which are being carried out under increasingly difficult conditions, are confirming the great capability of our soldiers and the capability of our commanders and staffs to organize efficiently and conduct combat operations, in accordance with the requirements of contemporary war.

The party organizations within the army are a source of inspiration for the soldiers' constant efforts at perfecting and further improving the standards of their military training, as well as for all the work carried out within the military units. By more and more closely rallying the soldiers' collectives in a solid alliance, the party organizations are playing a decisive role in political and ideological training as well as in the revolutionary education of army personnel in mobilizing and guiding the soldiers' efforts and in enhancing the sense of responsibility of the army personnel in implementing all tasks which are facing our army.

Educated in a spirit of socialist patriotism, internationalism and solidarity with all communist and workers parties, as well as with the working people in all countries, side by side with all Romanian people, our soldiers are supporting the foreign policy conducted by the Romanian party and state. This policy is aimed at consolidating friendly relations and cooperation with all socialist countries, with developing and nonalined states, and with all countries throughout the world, regardless of their social systems. The policy is based upon the principles of respect for national sovereignty as well as independence of countries and upon the principles of noninterference in the domestic affairs of other states, upon the principle of fully equal rights and mutual interests, upon the principle of nonuse of force or threat to use force and upon the basis of each nation's sacred right to decide upon its own fate, without any interference from outside.

Socialist Romania, in consistently following its policy of peace and cooperation, of detente and of settling all problems through negotiations, is of the opinion that, under the present international conditions, all peoples, great and small, must cooperate, inspired by their sense of responsibility. They must cooperate so that the dangerous trend of tension may be stopped, so that the return to the "cold war," may be avoided and the armaments race may be stopped; they must cooperate so that an end may be put the imperialist policy of strength and dictation.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, in speaking from the high rostrum of the 12th RCP Congress, once more stressed the principleminded stand of the Romanian party and state in international relations. He declared as follows on this occasion: "The cooperation with the Warsaw Pact member-countries plays a great role in Romania's foreign policy. Joint work in military affairs and cooperation with the Warsaw Pact member-countries in defense against imperialist aggression and active cooperation for the purpose of conducting a policy of peace and detente are very important to us."

Within the framework of cooperation with the Warsaw Pact member-states, the Romanian Army is actively participating in the joint meetings devoted to mutual exchange of experience, which are being held along various lines, as well as in joint measures aimed at the perfection of the staffs' training, at the modernization of the training-educational process within the armies, and in joint measures devoted to the promotion of mass cultural and sports relations.

Through the authoritative voice of its president Romania has declared that it will consistently work for implementation of obligations our country has assumed. Even after the disbanding of military blocs--such as the NATO and the Warsaw Pact--Socialist Romania will pursue a policy of cooperation with its neighbor countries directed against any imperialist aggression. Romania will constantly develop its relations of cooperation with the armies of the other socialist countries, as well as with the armies of friendly countries in the interest of gaining knowledge of each other, in the interests of peace and detente.

The relations of cooperation and solidarity existing between the Romanian Army and the armies of other socialist countries are being implemented under the conditions of each country's and each communist party's own responsibility in independently resolving the questions of training and use of its own army. The stronger a national army is and the more loyal it is to the interests of its own people, the more the defensive power of the socialist countries as a whole increases. In this spirit our party and state--being the only leaders of the Romanian Army--are taking all necessary measures to increase the combat strength of our army, to supply it with combat equipment and insure the training and education of cadres on a high quality level, so that the unity and cohesion between the people and the army may be consolidated and the entire defensive potential of our country may increase. On this basis, the Romanian Army is ready, at any moment, at the order of the party, at the order of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, who is the supreme commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to defend, side by side with our entire people, revolutionary victories, freedom, independence and sovereignty, as well as the territorial integrity of our motherland, to defend the cause of peace and socialism.

BRIEFS

CONSTANTA PORT TRAFFIC--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 14/4/1980--Some 60 Romanian and foreign ships are now in the Romanian port of Constanta for loading-unloading operations. They are ships of various tonnages which will transport Romanian products to numerous countries of the world or bring goods necessary for Romania's economy. A traffic of about 6.5 million tons of commodities has been registered from the beginning of this year until now, a much bigger quantity than in the similar interval of last year. Such an intense commercial traffic was possible due particularly to the expansion of mechanization of harbour operations, of containerization, palletization and packaging of goods. The further modernization of harbour activities, with all its implications on an increased operativeness and economic efficiency, allow for the port of Constanta, which is one of the main ten European ports, to register annually 40 million tons of goods. The Romanian merchant fleet made up of 175 ships having a total capacity of over 2.7 million tons transport some 65 percent of the present volume of commercial exchanges Romania develops with 143 countries of the world, having the port of Constanta as a maritime traffic point. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 14 Apr 80 AU]

TITO'S LIVER DAMAGE WORSENING; KIDNEYS STILL NOT FUNCTIONING

AU181203 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] The general state of health of President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito is very grave. The bleeding in the stomach has recurred after stopping for a short while. Pneumonia is not spreading but damage to the liver is worsening. His temperature continues to be high. The kidney function is not being restored. Necessary measures of intensive treatment are being undertaken.

[Signed] The Doctors' Council

GRLICKOV VIEWS STRATEGY, DEVELOPMENT OF EUROCOMMUNISM

ID180714 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Belgrade--In a lengthy interview in the KOMUNIST editorial offices published in the latest issue of the paper, Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, spoke about the topical issues in international relations, and the state of and relations in the communist movement. One of the topics related to the situation in Europe, and in this context to the strategy and tactics of the communist parties in the industrially developed countries of Western Europe.

The European left as a whole, including the Eurocommunists, have no sufficiently realistic alternative of their own for a way out of the socioeconomic crisis, Dr Grlickov began by saying, adding that the right in Europe cannot establish a state ensuring the prosperity of all and full employment. It therefore wishes, by turning to the right, to maintain the status quo, by a more decisive turn to the right to curb the pressure of the forces of the left, returning to the "bogeyman of communism." In this political maneuvering on the European political stage the success and failure of the left, the illusion or real crisis of Eurocommunism itself is enacted. West European Eurocommunists are still burdened by the ideological conflict with some communist parties in power, which dispute the value of Eurocommunist strategy, something which is not without influence on part of the communist-oriented working class.

The West European left, really the Eurocommunists, wishes to carry out changes through social transformations which should be carried out by the state, by its transformation in the service of all classes. The existing capitalist political forces cannot resolve the problems of the crisis and do not want to carry this out on an equal basis with the left, where the left is strong and represents a national force. Herein lies the chief political dispute between the right and the Eurocommunist left in certain countries in Western Europe.

As concerns the West European left itself, the problem is the absence of a positive program for a way out of the crisis, and the problem of mutual cooperation. These two facts influence the rise and fall of the left as a whole. These two factors have expanded the scope for an offensive by the centrist right or the far right on the European political stage.

Speaking about the elements of proximity and identity between the forces of the left in West Europe, Grlickov said:

-All left-wing forces are opposed to aggravation of tension and abandonment of detente, and in favor of its revitalization and renewal. They oppose the arms race and are in favor of maintaining the military balance at a lower level. They advocate the continuation of the process of relaxation of tension and a transformation of the existing bipolar detente. In this sense they are in favor of holding the CSCE in Madrid.

-Left-wing forces support the tendencies for West European autonomy in international relations. They want West Europe to be an independent factor in international relations. They see European defense as their future, for the time being under the umbrella of the United States, until a barrier is placed upon the nuclear monopoly of the two great powers and blocs. They aspire towards the EEC developing towards political unity, towards a political union of West Europe.

-They show considerable understanding of the importance of the policy and movement of nonalignment, opposing the neocolonialist positions of the West European right and the hegemonism of East Europe.

-They advocate defense of human liberties, both individual and collective, throughout the world, including in the socialist countries.

-They aspire to overcome bipolarism, advocating a greater role in international relations for West Europe and China, and they aspire to strengthen the United Nations as the sole place fit for resolution of world contradictions. All this suggests that the West European left is faced with an identical approach to a number of international problems, even if it does not carry out mutual cooperation and political action.

Recalling that the Eurocommunist strategy of struggle for socialism gave rise to great polemics in the workers and communist movement, Grlickov stressed that the theoreticians of dogmatic Marxism--of Marxism as an encapsulated system of dogma, and not as a social science which is itself subject to development on the basis of generalization of the true reality of life--disputed and continue to dispute the values which Eurocommunist strategy brings in to the treasury of communist strategy. What is involved here are two opposed conceptions in the communist and workers movement: one whereby socialism in the world will develop along unified "tested paths, or at most on the basis of the general natural laws of the struggle for socialism and the construction of socialism," and will express certain of its specific features in individual countries which do not go beyond the framework of the general natural laws; and another, which regards the various paths of the struggle for socialism and construction of socialism as an objective natural law fettered by nothing, by no objective natural laws which (?do not) find their point of departure in the experiences of the development of socialism in individual countries.

It goes without saying that this second opinion permits the creation, on the road of the realization of diversities as an objective natural law, of general natural laws which, as a social framework, will make possible the reproduction of diversities without hindrance and, at a poir in the development of socialism as a world process, become a factor in the process of drawing closer together, of lessening differences at the expense of identity. This then is the epoch of the development of socialism as a world system, of socialism as a free association of producers, democratic, and inspired by freedom both as regards its substance and the forms in which it manifests itself. To recognize the exceptionally great significance--one can say histor. significance--of the Eurocommunist strategy for the development of the workers and communist movement in contemporary conditions does not also mean declaring that it is a new, universal and only model valid for all the countries of the world regardless of the general and specific social conditions. Achieving revolutionary breakthroughs and smashing the dogmatic canonized concept, the Eurocommunist strategy remains and will remain a possible and likely alternative for the industrially developed countries of West Europe, along with the manifestation of diversities in the same manner and in the same forms in every one of them separately.

The backbone of the Eurocommunist strategy is the political economic, ideo-ideological [idejno-ideloski] and cultural pluralism both in the struggle for social transformations and socialism and for the building of socialism, Grlickov said, speaking about the theoretical premises of Eurocommunism. Pluralism does not only appear in the Eurocommunist strategy as a problem of alliance, but also as the organization of the future socialist society.

The dialectics of pluralism thus conceived appears as an antithesis of the bureaucratic-etatist technocratic organization of society. Another fact of significance for the emergence and development of the Eurocommunist strategy is the fact that it is emerging as an attempt to formulate a new democratic strategy of struggle for socialism as an antithesis to the Stalinist way and its etatist, administrative-centralist elements in the running of the economy and its authoritarian political relations in political life.

The novelty in the development of this new concept is that the traditional idea of the revolution as a change achieved by force and by means of arms is replaced with the nonviolent, peaceful way, the way of the parliamentary struggle and parliamentary majority achieved through elections. Instead of smashing the state and other social institutions of bourgeois society, this concept advocates their transformation from within. The revolutionary process is conceived by it as a relatively long process of structural social changes, during which the balance of class forces is gradually changed and social positions are captured in this manner one after another and a move is gradually made out of the existing framework of classical parliamentary democracy. This is a historical and concrete process during which a new social bloc is formed as a leading bloc of social forces in society.

Speaking about these parties' attitudes in the international sphere of relations in the communist and workers movement, Grlickov stressed that the Eurocommunist strategy advocates the full independence of every party in the formulation of its general political line; its independent appraisal of the revolutionary conditions in the world and the adaption of its political action on the basis of this; its independent appraisal of the ideological and political developments in the world and the formulation of its behavior on the basis of its own concepts and interests; its responsibility for its work exclusively to its own working class and its own people; its development of cooperation with the other communist and workers parties on the basis of equality, noninterference in internal affairs, and full respect for independence and sovereignty. On the basis of all this, naturally, the Eurocommunist strategy does not accept the existence of a sole center in the communist movement, of a uniform general political line valid for all the communist parties of the world, and the existence of the duty to support the domestic or foreign political strategy of the first country of socialism. Taken as a whole, the Eurocommunist strategy demands a new type of internationalism, which will stem from a reliance on the pluralism of concepts and interests of individual communist and workers parties, which will exceed the limits of that relationship alone and enter the world of all the progressive forces of the working class, regardless of their ideological orientation.

On the path of overall developments in the communist and workers movements, the Eurocommunist strategy is a continuation of the strategy based on a number of key doctrines and theoretical values which were initiated on a modest scale in the LCY in 1948 during the conflict with Stalin and reached their optimal point of development in the LCY program in the specific conditions existing as a result of the already realized socialist revolution.

Speaking about the prospects for Eurocommunism and for socialism in general in the highly-industrialized countries of Western Europe, Grlickov emphasized that Eurocommunism had introduced communist strategy into the world of the industrially developed countries and in that manner had become a contribution to the multitude of strategies which emerged and were emerging from the anticolonial revolution, which means in the margins of capitalist, that is imperialist society. However, he added, the Eurocommunist strategy is not by itself sufficient for the realization of a constant upward process. On the West European left there exist in some countries powerfully-developed socialist and social-democratic parties which have, in their strategies, not yet made the irrevocable decision not to be capitalism's managers and more clearly shifted their strategy in the direction of direct struggle for the realization of socialist goals.

Consequently the Eurocommunist strategy has its opponents in an important segment of the alliance. This process is now underway. On it, that is on a greater shift in the socialist and social-democratic strategies toward socialism, will also depend the total rhythm of West Europe's movement toward socialism, the rhythm of the realization of Eurocommunist strategy itself.

The history of development of the workers movement in West Europe, and not only in West Europe, has resulted in a considerable degree of mistrust in the workers left wing, between communists, socialists and social-democrats. This mistrust is also a factor of the overall movement of industrial developed West European countries toward socialism.

With regard to mutual relations between the communist parties of the Eurocommunist orientation, one should proceed from the fact that this is not a question of a unified, monolithic political strategy, a united bloc, but of a political strategy which itself is subordinated to the general laws of movement toward socialism. Proceeding from this, the communist parties which pursue the Eurocommunist political strategy have not placed themselves and cannot place themselves outside the system and structure of mutual relations based on the overall development of principles in the communist and workers movement. These principles are independence, noninterference in the internal affairs of other parties, sovereignty, responsibility to one's own working class and one's own people. Consequently, in these and in the given political frameworks these parties are realizing both their mutual cooperation and their right to differ on questions of internal and international strategies. Anything contrary to this would be unacceptable to the other communist parties; it would be nothing new if Eurocommunists came to act as a united bloc aspiring to offer their own political strategies as universal ones, Dr Aleksandar Grlickov concluded.

BORBA APPRAISES RELATIONS WITH ALBANIA, FUTURE POTENTIAL

AU171356 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Apr 80 p 8

[Milivoj Obradovic, Titograd television editor: "Neighbors: Albanian Step Forward," published in INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS "recently"]

[Excerpts] As interesting as the indicators of Albania's economic development may be, the peculiarity of its internal and foreign policy, or to put it better, its private way of living and solving problems and directions its own way attracts as much attention if not more. That peculiarity is present in all social activities. There are, so to speak, no individual or private economic activities except individual work and creation.

Albania is a country which for the time being does not maintain any firm political and economic links with any country in the world. Having 16 foreign ambassadors accredited in Tirana (including the Yugoslav one) and the same number of its own abroad, Albania maintains diplomatic relations with a limited number of countries. Thus, for instance, it does not maintain diplomatic relations with the United States, the Soviet Union, Great Britain or the FRG.

However, in recent years, especially after the break with the PRC and the appearance of certain economic difficulties, Socialist Albania has established contacts with numerous countries in the fields of trade and culture, and to some extent in sports and tourism. It has expanded trade primarily with its neighbors, but also with other countries, such as Yugoslavia, Greece, Italy, France, Romania, the CSSR, Turkey, the Scandinavian countries, Algeria, Iraq and others.

However, Albania continues to adhere firmly to its principles that reliance on its own resources is the only way to preserve its independence and its own socioeconomic development. [paragraph continues]

The uniqueness of its international position, and especially its long-lasting persistence on some international problems and occurrences, as well as the peculiarities of its internal development, cause it to remain consistent to its earlier principles, which at first sight may appear contradictory, such as for instance its distancing from the blocs and at the same time also from the nonaligned movement, its nonparticipation in the activities of the CSCE, its rejection of all the conclusions of the conference of the European communist parties in Berlin and the like. In a word, it remains outside any participation in European multilateral activities.

Opening Toward the World

However, regardless of such positions in its foreign policy orientation, its noticeable opening toward the world and its increasingly more intensive contacts with a large number of countries indicate that Albania is beginning to utilize, more than before, opportunities for cooperation with others on an equal basis. It continues to conduct a policy of good-neighborly relations and it is expanding cooperation with its neighbors in several fields.

In its economic relations with foreign countries, especially after the break of the firm ties with the PRC, Albania has been keeping to its own principle of strictly balancing the volume of its imports with exports. There must be no debts. Even buying goods on credit in the country is not known nor permitted.

The ways of the economic development of this country have started from a very meager material basis and very great backwardness in all spheres of social production.

Relations between Yugoslavia and Albania have always been at the center of interest of the two peoples. The proximity of the neighbors, the family ties and the similarity of historical development have turned them and turns them to close cooperation in all spheres of activities. However, the cooperation has far from realized its actual potential, although it has been developing along a rising line in recent years.

Great difficulties exist between the two countries in their views on many political, international and ideological problems. They arise from the specificity of their internal developments and the international position of the two states. However, the differences do not constitute any great obstacle to the development of the rather successful economic, cultural-educational and scientific cooperation developing on an equal basis in mutual interest.

The essence of our relations with Albania was expressed by President Tito during his visit in Kosovo toward the end of last year when he said, among other things:

"Our relations with neighboring Albania, especially in the field of trade, education and culture, are developing rather successfully with efforts on both sides and in conformity with mutual interests. It is an important contribution to the overall relations and stability in this region. I am convinced that it is an essential interest of all the peoples of this part of Europe and beyond."

SOVIET DANUBIAN NAVAL FLOTILLA DETACHMENT VISITS NOVI SAD

LD171030 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0933 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Novi Sad, April 17 (TANJUG)--A detachment of ships of the Soviet Danubian naval flotilla put in at the Danubian port of Novi Sad, province of Vojvodina, northeastern Yugoslavia, today for an official and friendly visit to the Yugoslav river naval flotilla.

While in Novi Sad, the Soviet crews will see some sights of the city of Novi Sad and its surroundings.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS WITH HUNGARY END, PROTOCOL SIGNED

ID171404 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1324 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Belgrade, April 17 (TANJUG)--With the signing of a protocol, the Yugoslav-Hungarian committee for economic cooperation closed its session here in Belgrade today at which it assessed as favourable the hitherto economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Hungary. The committee noted the possibilities for the further development of the cooperation and the investing of mutual efforts to increase the trade volume and the Yugoslav exports in particular. The overall trade between Yugoslavia and Hungary in the next five-year term should reach 4 billion U.S. dollars which requires, however, a broader industrial cooperation, specialization and technical-technological cooperation and joint arrangements on third markets.

SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL COOPERATION TALKS WITH PRC BEGIN

AU171624 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Apr 80 p 6

[Text] Talks on scientific-technical cooperation between the SFRY and the PRC began in Belgrade yesterday. The Yugoslav delegation at these talks is led by Janez Senk, deputy director of the federal institute for international scientific-educational-cultural and technical cooperation, while the Chinese Delegation is led by Lin Zesheng, PRC deputy minister of heavy industry [title as published]. It is expected that at the end of these talks a new program of scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries will be signed.

KRAIGHER ARRIVES IN ZIMBABWE FOR INDEPENDENCE CELEBRATIONS

ID180139 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1509 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Salisbury--The Yugoslav representative at tonight's celebration of the proclamation of Zimbabwe's independence, Sergej Kraigher, member of the SFRY Presidency, arrived in Salisbury today with his wife Lidija Sentjurc. Kraigher is accompanied by Dragomir Petrovic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Zeljko Jeglic, Yugoslav ambassador to Mozambique.

ALBANIANS ATTEND SYMPOSIUM ON MONTENEGRIN EARTHQUAKE

AU161414 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Apr 80 p 16

[Text] Hercegnovi, 14 April, TANJUG--Tomorrow in Hercegnovi a 3-day Yugoslav symposium on the earthquake in the Montenegrin littoral will open.

Foreign experts, primarily from Albania, will attend the symposium in addition to the Yugoslav experts. A similar symposium on the April 1979 earthquake has just ended in Shkoder at which the Titograd seismologists also submitted their reports. Now they will be hosts to the Albanian seismologists and geologists with whom they visited the Montenegrin littoral last year and the Shkoder and Lezhe regions in Albania recently. Because both countries were hit by the earthquake originating in the same epicenter, the comparison of data between the seismologists of the countries will advance their knowledge.

The first anniversary of the earthquake will not be marked by the symposium only. Tomorrow in Hercegnovi an exhibition of photographs of the republic center for photographic and film documentation will open. About 100 photographs showing the most conspicuous examples of destruction by the April earthquake have been shown so far to the people of Pristina, Belgrade, Zagreb, Ljubljana and other cities.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA SAWP VIEWS DEFENSE ISSUES

ID172112 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1440 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Sarajevo--Contributing to the development and strengthening of all-people's defense and social self-protection in all environments, the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Bosnia-Hercegovina has directed its activity towards socialization of defense andprotection as the inalienable right and duty of working people and citizens. To this end, in all organizations and organs of the Bosnia-Hercegovina SAWP sociopolitical measures and actions are constantly being undertaken in the preparation and training of the population of this republic for the defense and protection of the constitutionally established order. This was stressed today at a session of the Bosnia-Hercegovina SAWP Republican Conference Presidium, at which there was discussion of certain questions concerning the preparedness of the organs and organizations of the SAWP in the sphere of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

The Republican Conference and the Presidium, as well as their forms of activity, have devoted considerable attention in the past period to, among other things, the training of social organizations and associations of citizens in the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

Particular attention had been devoted to those social organizations which in their function are of particular interest to defense and protection. Thus, in January this year the Presidium adopted an action program for the further development of markmanship in Bosnia-Hercegovina. Activity was also intensified in the further training and involvement of the Federation of Reserve Officers and other organizations which have specific tasks.

Through their sociopolitical activity the organizations and organs of the SAWP are making an important contribution to informing its citizens on current events in the country and the world and to the construction of an awareness of the unified ideopolitical and class-social bases of all-people's defense and social self-protection, the goal of which is the protection of society from all forms of aggression and threats and the protection of the constitutionally established order, territorial integrity, independence and nonaligned foreign policy. The process of mass involvement of the working people and citizens in the unified system of all-people's defense and social self-protection has been accelerated. Mass ideopolitical work and education and the ideopolitical and moral-psychological training of citizens for defense and protection have been stepped up. The process of the socialization of the tasks and affairs of defense and protection has been intensified throughout.

During the activity in municipal and local conferences and branches of the SAWP in setting out and appraising the security situation in these environments, it has been shown that the working people and citizens are exceptionally interested in knowing what the security situation is in their enviroments. This is also borne out by the results achieved in the further development of the system of social self-protection, the formation of a self-protection awareness and the security consciousness of the working people and citizens, which is the lasting task of the SAWP organizations and organs.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS COUNCIL MEETS

ID152326 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2113 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Sarajevo, April 15, (TANJUG)--Bloc rivalries, threats of force, interference in the internal affairs of countries and other similar acts have brought about deterioration in the international situation and a stagnation in relations among European countries.

This conclusion, among others, was reached at a session of the Council for International Relations of the Constituent Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

The council stressed the exceptional importance, in such a situation, of the forthcoming Madrid meeting of the conference in Europe on security and cooperation and the necessity for Yugoslavia's extensive activities in preparation of the meeting by way of direct contacts with European countries.

The council also discussed relations between Bosnia-Hercegovina, respectively Yugoslavia and with Latin American and Caribbean countries. [sentence as received] The republic's and thus also Yugoslavia's interest in promoting economic cooperation with countries in these regions was underlined.

The council urged that the planning of the development of relations between Yugoslavia, respectively Bosnia-Hercegovina, and Latin American and Caribbean countries be carried out in a more organized manner. [sentence as received]

SLOVENE LEAGUE PRESIDIUM VIEWS AID TO UNDERDEVELOPED AREAS

AU171337 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Apr 80 p 6

[Text] Ljubljana, 14 April, TANJUG--At its session today, which was presided over by Franc Popit, the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Slovenia continued its discussion, started earlier, on some currently important questions of further development of the lesser developed republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. Today's discussion was especially oriented toward a transformation of the system of stimulation for the development of the economically lesser developed areas and, within that context, also toward the transformation of the federation's fund formed for such purposes.

Members of the Presidium particularly warned that the entire complex of these important topics should be considered within the context of complete questions and the general economic situation and that it should especially be based on the new medium-term socio-economic plan. As the announcement on this session of the Presidium points out, past experience has undoubtedly demonstrated that classical state regulation of the development of the lesser developed republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo cannot be sufficiently efficient and that therefore the self-managing association of labor and pooling of resources within the federation's fund represent the only appropriate basis for the system of regulating those relations. It is precisely for that reason and within that context that it is necessary to insure greater influence of associated labor in relation to the proper use of the resources of the aforementioned fund. It is in that way alone that it is also possible to seek and realize the common interests of all associated labor and of all republics and provinces. Socioeconomic trends in the country and within the international framework, too, must be more consistently taken into consideration in that connection.

As members of the Presidium emphasized, it is certainly necessary to devote greater attention to social planning documents and to more resolutely overcome automatism in the formation of resources and the entire activity within the system of regulating those tasks. It is also important to ensure that the law on the means of expanded reproduction will be adopted as soon as possible.

The basic task of the federation's fund is primarily to stimulate the development of production forces and labor productivity, to promote the development of self-management and to strengthen independent and nonaligned Yugoslavia. It is not only the lesser developed republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo but also the entire community that are certainly responsible for this.

Members of the Presidium made some concrete proposals for changing the existing system of additional resources for the development of lesser developed republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. The allotment of the additional resources would be continued further but their distribution would be narrowed down.

KOSOVO TRADE UNION PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES BUSINESS SHORTCOMINGS

AU171755 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Apr 80 p 6

[M. Antic report]

[Text] Pristina, 15 April--At today's session, the Presidium of the Council of the Kosovo Trade Union Federation (Mustafa Pljakic in the chair) discussed the activities of the trade union organizations in examining business operations according to annual accounts, current economic trends and the adoption of annexes to self-managing agreements and regulations on the distribution of personal incomes and common consumption.

The Presidium also discussed the results of business operations in the economy of Kosovo last year and in the first months of this year, dissecting and analyzing the several economic indicators and pointing out the set directions of the trade union federation activities in eliminating certain shortcomings that have been known for years.

For instance, when the question was broached of losses and the nonfulfillment of the physical volume of production in some collectives, a situation that has continued for years, Mustafa Pljakic asked what was the role of the trade unions and of other sociopolitical organizations in these collectives. Why, for instance, does not the communal trade union council in whose territory such a collective is located work directly, convening a meeting of the workers in such a collective, at which the right causes would be called by their proper names and responsibility of the culprits would be demanded?

He illustrated this with an example: The sowing structure, as set down and agreed upon, has not been fulfilled for years, precisely because the leaders of individual agricultural organizations, for local reasons best known to themselves, do not like to sow sugar beets on certain fields of their organizations. The agreed sowing structure for them does not constitute any obligation. Such cases and other similar ones, Pljakic said, constitute focal points at which the trade unions must direct all their actions.

BRIEFS

CROATIAN CIVIL DEFENSE EXERCISE--At a press conference in Zagreb recently it was announced that the civil defense exercise "Nothing Must Surprise Us" will be held in Croatia in June this year. For the first time this year, this exercise will not be held at the same time throughout Croatia, but at different times in separate regions. This will make it possible to follow the exercise better. [Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 10 Apr 80 p 5 AU]

WOMEN IN DEFENSE EXERCISE--Nis, 13 April, TANJUG--Some 1,500 women of the Nis organizations of associated labor and local communities today attended a technical arms assembly in the army barracks of the Nis garrison. That was, in fact, the practical part of the exercise "Nothing Must Surprise Us" which is being successfully carried out in all Nis localities. The qualitative mass military-professional and self-protection training of all strata of population in the Nis region is being achieved by the widest possible engagement of the local communities of the Socialist Alliance and with the assistance of other sociopolitical organizations and units of the Yugoslav People's Army. [Text] [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Apr 80 p 5 AU]